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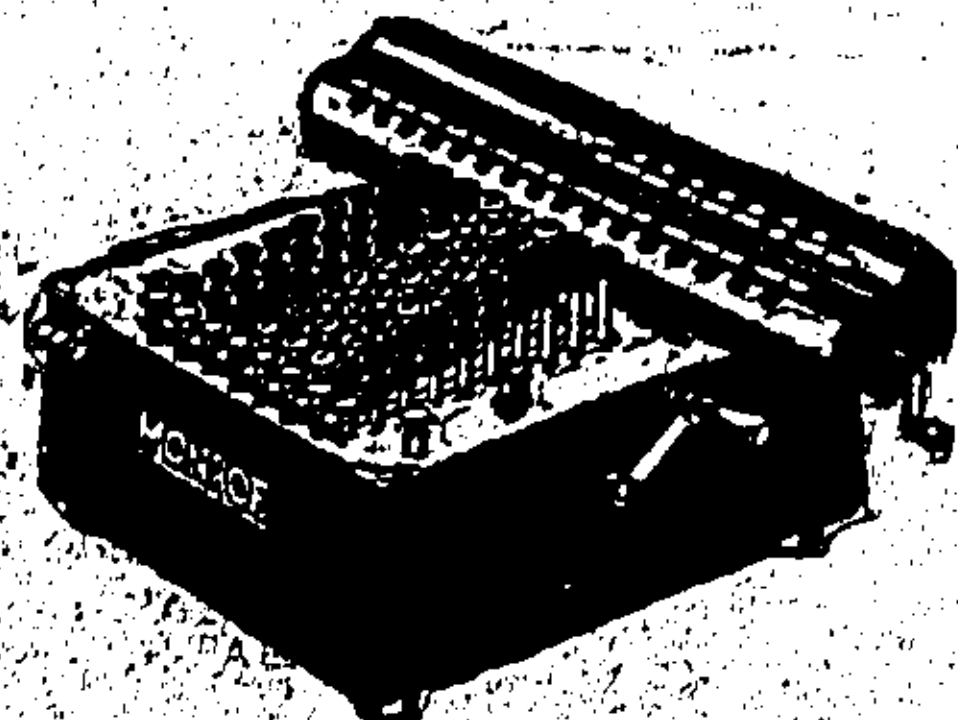
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THE GERMAN NAVAL

COMPLAINT.

VON TIRPITZ AND THE RIVALS

TOO MANY IN COMMAND.

The latest of the great men of the war to admit the public into his confidence is Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. It cannot be said that the partial publication of the Grand Admiral's reminiscences has added much to our knowledge of the war, but we are enabled to penetrate a little more deeply into the real cause of the inefficient working of the German Fleet.

The German system used to be extolled as presenting the maximum of advantage for the waging of war by sea as well as by land. It placed in a single hand, informed with the "will to win," all the agencies for attaining the object. Now we see more clearly that this view was entirely erroneous. The direction was not in the hands of one out of many. Confusion reigned in the department.

Political obstacles were placed in the way of the active employment of the fleet throughout the war, and there was no single command over the whole of Germany's naval forces.

THE "SALLYING FLEET."

The significance of what the Admiral has to say will be missed, and the paralyzing effect of German naval administration will not be realized unless his own position be known. Like other men of strong character he had magnified his duties and thus had invaded the sphere of the naval staff and created a situation from which sprang jealousy and rival ambitions. Admiral von Tirpitz was for a great number of years State Secretary of the Imperial Navy Office. His position was closely analogous to that of the Chief of the Navy Board under the old system of British naval administration. He was undoubtedly a master mind, whose work was revealed long ago in plans he advanced for overcoming a deadweight of national resistance to naval expansion and giving a consistent direction of effort in a situation which was confused and obscure. There had been suggestive plans of coast defence and then of a "sallying fleet," a fleet which would issue forth, do what damage it could, and then return. But Tirpitz conceived the really brilliant idea of the "Risikoprinciple," which underlay the Navy Law of 1900 and all its amendments. There was to be a fleet so strong that no nation would run the risk of interfering with the world objects of Germany. This principle became of non effect, because these objects became such that the fleet had to be run, and in this country, a prodigious cost, very efficient means were taken to reduce the risk to a minimum. The Risikoprinciple was, however, the mainstay of Germany's expansion from 1900 onwards until the outbreak of the war. When it failed the Germans had no resource except to recur to the strategy of the sallying fleet.

VON TIRPITZ AND THE EMPIRE.
 Admiral von Tirpitz was the man who spent the money. He organized and maintained dockyards, built and maintained ships of all classes, and recruited officers and men, in the sense that he was responsible for their material requirements. That was why he always appeared in the Reichstag to explain the Navy Estimates. He aroused public opinion by a most vigorous propaganda in favour of the Navy, and he developed all kinds of establishments for the fleet he built. Not in any modern navy has such a work been accomplished. The Emperor said that Tirpitz was his man. The two worked together in the stupendous development. Many people became jealous of the ascendancy of the admiral, and once, when he was furiously attacked, the Emperor is reported to have exclaimed, "I will not let them take my Tirpitz from me!"

But, as time passed on, the situation changed. New influences arose, and Tirpitz's position was weakened. His dominant personality had caused him far to exceed the limits of his official duties. It was for him to build ships, but he had nothing whither to do with the manner in which they were employed. Strategy and tactics were not within his province. All this was the work of the Admiralty staff, the agency of command, whose chief was directly responsible to the Emperor. Theoretically Admiral von Tirpitz would build ships to meet the view of the staff, though there was a time when he strongly resisted the diversion of money to the building of submarines. It was his ambition to control the whole Navy, and not merely the material side of it. Not only was the Chief of the Staff responsible directly to the Kaiser, but also severally the Commanders-in-Chief in the Baltic and North Sea, the Inspector of Training, and the chiefs of the High Sea Fleet and the cruisers squadron. Including Tirpitz himself, seven high officers had right of direct approach to the Kaiser. The Kaiser must have been much more than a superman if he could have controlled and directed all these chiefs of departments, not to speak of the like for the Army, and other duties of the State. Admiral von Tirpitz is right in saying that there was no unity of command. The system had never provided for that. There was to be no derogation from the position of the Kaiser.

VON FOHL'S HOSTILITY.
 An attempt was made to solve the problem by giving the Emperor a naval and a military cabinet. Admiral von Müller was Chief of the Naval Cabinet. He appeared to Tirpitz to whom he became hostile, to be an obsequious kind of person, a pacifist, a man in society and popular among the ladies. Von Müller was a sort of eminence grise standing between the Emperor and the naval chiefs and was in close touch with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and other political personages. The late Admiral von Pohl, chief of the Admiralty staff, was also hostile to Tirpitz, and an embittered quarrel ensued. The functions of the chief had been invaded by his rival.

At an earlier date, when von Pohl commanded the first squadron, I spent some time with him at Wilhelmshaven on board his flagship, the *Westfalen*. He was a good but not a forceful officer, very proud of the five guns (only 11in.) and the good gunnery of his squadron. On board that ship I thought I saw germinating the evil which finally undermined the moral of the German Fleet—the attitude of the aristocratic executive officers to the engineering personnel. As chief of the staff, von Pohl was disinclined to use actively the fleet which Tirpitz had built. He had not the ideas of Count Baudissin, an officer of whom all the German officers I have met spoke very highly, who had been his predecessor six years before. Von Pohl and von Müller were agreed that the High Sea Fleet must observe, at least in the early stages, a watchful and waiting strategy, and they evidently influenced the Emperor. It is strange that the German command should be accused of the same kind of reticence which was imputed, in some uninformed quarters, to the British Grand Fleet.

A COMPROMISE.
 Admiral von Tirpitz's adversaries were not willing to allow the Emperor to surrender the High Sea Fleet into Tirpitz's hands. Before the war the plans had not been divulged to him. They were not his affair. Admiral von Ingenohl, commanding the fleet, interpreted his orders in a defensive sense. Although Admiral von Tirpitz was, to some extent, kept in the dark on the naval situation, not being summoned to the Kaiser's conferences, he boldly requested the Kaiser to place the control of the navy in the hands of one man. His request, being concerned with a question of command, was forwarded through von Pohl. He would have recommended von Pohl himself if the latter had been a stronger man, but on July 29th, 1914, he told Admiral von Müller that if the proposed office were created, presumably it would have to be entrusted to him. Tirpitz, to this the Kaiser would not agree, but Tirpitz was so great a personality and had been so closely concerned in the Imperial naval plans that he could not be left in the cold. A compromise was accordingly arranged on July 30th—the "damned word compromise," as "Lord" Fisher says.

Pohl was to consult Tirpitz—his superior in rank—on naval plans and the latter could make representations to the Emperor. The scheme became a dead letter. But almost immediately, on August 3rd, Tirpitz sent orders to the Mediterranean squadron to attempt to break through to Constantinople. In this action, as Chief of the Navy Office, he seems to have acted *ultra vires*. He says the orders were dispatched despite the hesitations of the Chief of the Staff, but they were cancelled by the German Embassy in Constantinople, on the ground that the move would, at the moment, be undesirable.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SYSTEM.
 The truth is that the Germans never had anything comparable in efficiency to the British Admiralty system. Seven high officers all appealing to the Kaiser to consider their reports, settle their disputes, or accommodate their plans, and all this business filtering through a small naval camarilla attached to the Court and presided over by an admiral who might be junior to some of the high officers, and who, in any case, must be a *persona grata* to the Emperor, must have created a ganglionic entanglement and confusion utterly detrimental to all decisive action. The cup was filled when Admiral von Pohl was appointed to command the whole fleet, only to be smitten by a fatal disease.

Admiral Scheer, who followed him, succeeded in galvanizing the fleet into a posture of activity. But the dead hand was upon it. It was impotent in the presence of colossal strength; its functions were obscured; it was forgotten; only the United commanders received credit: the big fleet never recovered after Jutland; the engine-room personnel brought mutiny and the spirit of the shore into the ships; and the pitifully impotent surrender off Inchekeith was the outcome.

Admiral von Tirpitz throws some light upon these matters from his own point of view, but the light is insufficient. It was much to be desired that Admiral von Müller, Admiral von Ingenohl, and Admiral Scheer would illuminate further this great naval side of the war.—Times.

GERMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.

TAKEN OVER AND RE-SOLD BY AMERICA.

Twelve hundred motor trucks, abandoned by the German Army in the area taken over by the Americans as part of the armistice material, were sold recently to a syndicate of German automobile dealers. This deal virtually completed the work of the Coblenz branch of the United States Liquidation Commission which has been under the direction of Julius G. Adams, of Ashville, N.C., Special Commissioner of the American Army of Occupation.

Continuation of disposal of surplus army material in occupied Germany will hereafter be under the direction of a general sales board of the American Forces in Germany of which Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Kruttschnitt has been appointed chief. The army board will be under the supervision of the liquidation commission, with headquarters in Paris until the final stocks are sold. The sale of surplus property of the American Army at its Antwerp base which also has been completed brought to the government \$14,000,000, most of the goods being disposed of to the Belgian government, thus bringing a better price than could have been obtained in the United States.

By the sale of a part of surplus stocks of the American Forces in Germany, much of which was sold to German civilians, the sum of \$11,000,000 was realized. Among the material sold recently to German dealers was 2,000,000 pounds of candy of a kind not particularly in demand among the American soldiers.

TRADING WITH GERMANY.
TEXTILE TRADES DECISION.

An important decision in regard to the question of trading with former enemy countries was arrived at at a meeting of the Textile Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at Cannon-street on November 25th. A resolution put forward by the chairman, Mr. John Paynter, to the effect that while the undesirability of goods from former enemy countries being allowed free and unlimited access to British markets was recognized, those countries should be regarded as properly open to members of the textile section and traders generally so far as they considered fit, having regard to the necessity of assisting enemy countries to pay indemnities, and of increasing the supply of available goods, was defeated. An alternative resolution was passed as follows: "That in the opinion of this meeting of the Textile Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, business with former enemy countries should not be resumed until his Majesty's Government have declared their trade policy, and that the Council of the Chamber and the Associated Chambers of Commerce be asked to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Government to make a definite announcement at the earliest possible date."

The chairman, in moving his resolution, explained that he had brought the matter forward in consequence of numerous inquiries made throughout the trade as to whether or not business relations should be resumed with Germany. He regarded it as a very pressing problem, and it was necessary that some attitude should be taken. Since the Armistice they had been disappointed as citizens, to find that the cost of living did not go down, and that the whole industrial world, the working world of citizenship, was very much dislocated by present conditions. Therefore, the question of competition came before them, and whatever views they might hold, consideration would have to be given to the consumer, and it was possible that the competition of German goods might be a good thing. At any rate, something in the way of a policy was needed to guide the trade as to whether it would be a well-adviced course for them to say that the time was not yet, and that as self-respecting traders in the City of London they would have no dealings with German goods. The scrupulous trader—be might be called the sentimental trader—had to be protected against those who had not similar scruples, and such steps might be taken as would enable all to start fair.

There was a long discussion on the question, the majority of speakers being emphatic in their opposition to the proposal. The alternative resolution was eventually drawn up and passed with one dissentient.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD.

LUDENDORFF HYPNOTISED BY PROPAGANDA.

General Ludendorff's memoirs, if one allows for the full bloom of the Prussian mentality which inspires them, are quite the most interesting and not the least fair of books on the war. One was asked to declare what was the most startling feature of these volumes one would say at once—the immense importance attached by the head of the great Headquarters Staff to war propaganda.

British experience in this matter has suggested the belief that this is a topic which attracts the attention of civilians and is apt to be despised by the strong, silent soldiers. It was the British military authorities with whom our official propagandists found themselves locked in a death grapple from the very first month of the war up till the armistice.

Every concession to publicity was wrung from the generals with a groan. One would naturally expect the Prussian commanders to be more careless still of civilian moral and contemptuous of "public opinion." Not so. General Ludendorff, that typical Prussian, is obsessed with the effect of propaganda on national morale, which he considers the corner-stone on which the military edifice is built. "Not only between the armed forces did the combat rage along these huge fronts and in distant oceans. The moral and vital force of the civil population was assailed with the purpose of corroding and paralyzing them."

HYPNOTISED HUNS.

It is impossible to read any chapter of his book without coming across some reference to the weakness of German propaganda and the strength of the Allied method, and towards the end of the first volume he devotes pages to this subject. "We were hypnotised by the enemy propaganda as a rabbit is by a snake. It was exceptionally clever, and conceived on a great scale. It worked by strong man suggestion kept in closest touch with the military situation, and was unscrupulous as to the means it used." One can imagine how this lack of scrupulosity must have shocked the Bismarckian school.

In England the whole propaganda service was placed under Lord Beaverbrook, with three directors, of whom Lord Northcliffe attended to enemy countries, Kipling to home and colonial propaganda, and Lord Rothermere to the work in neutral countries. While Ludendorff's propaganda was doing even more harm to the German people and the army and navy, it succeeded in maintaining the determination to fight in the own countries and armies, and in working against us in neutral countries. In the neutral countries we were subject to a sort of moral blockade. Truly, a Department of Propaganda is not without honour, save in its own country—where it was, indeed, the Cinderella of the Civil Service.

PLYMOUTH ELECTION.
LADY ASTOR'S CAMPAIGN.

Suddenly, after a week's truce, on November 4th, Plymouth plunged into the excitement of the by-election. The three parties started with their organisation complete, with lists of meetings arranged, and leading speakers booked. Lady Astor stepped at once to the front as the leading figure in the contest. So many people were anxious to see Lady Astor that an informal reception was arranged at her house on the Hoe.

She told me, writes the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, she could already see plainly that if any woman was to win a constituency in England she could only do so by putting in real spadework. If she won her way into Parliament, it would be on account of her ten years' work in Plymouth. Lord Astor, with experience of Westminster, foresaw some consequences of his wife's return. What about that rule that no member shall walk up the floor of the Commons with his hat on? It is still inviolable. Would the Sergeant-at-Arms inhibit the lady-member, and, if she protested, call in "superior force" to achieve that purpose? Then, no member may rise and address the House with the hat on. What should a lady do? Lord Astor foresaw some emergency overhauling of the rules of the House when the first lady-member walked in. Or would the House wait until it had the strengthening of such a member—for, obviously, men alone were badly equipped to recast the rules. Lady Astor had no solution to offer of this difficult problem of the hat, "but, in a general way," she said, "I think women in the House of Commons should be quite, natural, and do as men do."

THE PERSONAL TOUCH.

"Lady Astor faced her first meeting as candidate at the Masonic Hall. Obviously weighed down by the responsibility she is undertaking, the restraint was a little foreign to her nature. She is not the woman candidate in the sense that any of her forerunners for Parliamentary honours have been, for the cause of the Government in this important constituency stands or falls by her. Let me try to draw the picture. A slight woman, of medium height, in black velvet, and some sort of black triangular hat (Heaven help the man who attempts to describe these things) with black ostrich feather. A single ornament of three pendant pearls and a string of pearls round the neck made the only relief to the gown. The face is pleasant and charged with vivacity, the expression changing with every mood. A clever woman, you realised before she had gone far, but miles and miles removed from your idea of a blue-stocking.

"She has lived so long in England and has so acquired our ways that in conversation you hardly detect that she is American. She is of the 'best families' of America—the blood of old Virginia. Years back Lady Astor set as one of the figures in a famous picture which set going the American craze for Gibson Girls. She now confronted a packed audience which filled the seats and stood all round the walls, friendly and enthusiastic. The speech, lasting twenty minutes, delivered with few notes, was buoyant in tone. It dealt with many matters, and was interesting for its self-revealing personal touches. Let me quote some passages from it:

"To me it is simply overwhelming, first to represent Plymouth, and the idea of being the first woman in the House of Commons. For I perfectly realise it is on how I behave there that the rest of my sex are going to be judged. (Laughter and cheers.) Although I am one of the most serious-minded women in England to-day, I have got the sort of mirth of the British Tommy. I can laugh when I am going over the top. (Laughter.) I am not standing before you as a sex saint. I do not believe in mirth or in classes. It is the heart that really matters. It took the courage of Drake and the spiritual faith of the Pilgrim Fathers to get me here to-night. From what I know of West country people, they like both.

"I come before you as a substitute for one, all of you know, and I feel even his opponents will admit he has been one of the highest-minded, most honest, hard-working, and selfless men in the House of Commons for many years. I am not here as a warning paragon—although I hope by the next General Election your late M.P. will be here. I do not believe he has ever had such a shock in his life as when, all of a sudden, he realised he had to leave Plymouth. Well, I am used to shocks, but it knocked me out for a week. Still, he thinks I can do it, and, as he said, he thinks he knows me better than anybody else, and I hope to goodness he does, and when he comes back at the General Election, I give you my word of honour I won't run against him. (Laughter.) Some people find it very difficult to get titles, but my poor husband finds it very difficult to get rid of his. I have heard it said, 'Well, we like women,' and so forth—the same old thing—but we ain't so sure they ought to be in the House of Commons. You all had a perfect right to say that five years ago, but you have no right now. (Cheers.)

FIGHT FOR THE CHILDREN.

"I have many faults, but even my opponents will admit that feebleness is not one of them. My record for getting things done is pretty good. I have my ideals, and I have the interests of Plymouth, of its future greatness, and of the services at

heart. You will not expect, long reasoned, sound speeches from me, because if you expect them you will not get them. I cannot do it. It is not what I call my style. It does not mean I cannot get the things that they are talking about done as well as they can. I know the people of Plymouth, its great traditions with the two services, I know its mothers and infants, its streets and alleys, its great heart and wonderful spirit. With all due respect to my opponents, and very much so to Mr. Foot—I am sure he will fight in a straightforward way, and I really like Mr. Foot, and I have no doubt if I met Mr. Foot I should like him too—we mean to show them we can fight hard; but we can fight in the right sort of spirit. The whole of England is looking at us. I would be ashamed for us all, if we got into a nasty hack-sawing and bickering way; and then, too, they would say, 'It is a woman's way.' (Laughter.) It would not be my way. I have heard it said that a woman who has got children should not go into the House of Commons. She ought to be at home looking after her children. That is true; but I feel someone ought to be looking after the more unfortunate children. My children are among the fortunate ones, and it is that that steels me to go to the House of Commons to fight the fight, not only of the men, but of the women and children of England. (Cheers.) I spent the last five years among soldiers and sailors who fought and died and died for the country; 24,000 men passed through our hospital, and I was among them all day long. So, if my manner is slightly like a sergeant-major's you will know the reason why. (Laughter.) But it taught me a lot, and it has been a glorious privilege to live among heroes. This was one of our jokes. I would say to them, 'Get to work you scallywags and heroes.' They liked that, but I found the conscientious objectors and pacifists did not. I tried at the last election, and they did not like it a bit. (Laughter.) I am sure I know the mind and heart of the British Tommy and Tar better than the other candidates. The men of the lower deck and I have already worked for each other. Now is our time to show our gratitude to these men, by living for what they died for—a better world.

"I have no patience with the people who talk as if this war had been fought for a higher way. It was fought for something far better; but it is the duty of us who are alive now to make the country better and to make the conditions of their children and their children's future happier in every way. When I went to France and saw those little crosses, I prayed hard that never again would I let any personal consideration come between me and what I thought was my duty to mankind. Do not mistake me, I do not say by my going into the House of Commons you are to get a perfect Government. It is not so easy as that. (Laughter.) I do not think you are going to get a perfect Government until you are a perfect people.

A BALFOUR STORY.

"But also I stand for what my husband has stood for and has helped to create—real progress and partnership, real co-operation, not the bogus kind. I am not a political economist. I have the courage to say so. The other two candidates are not political economists either. If they will only take the truth, I have this great advantage over them. I can number among my friends the very ablest men of all parties, of all circles, or all sections in and out of politics. Surely that is no mean thing to have in your member. I remember Mr. Balfour always said: 'My dear, when I come to your house, it is always with a feeling of excitement; I never know whom or what I am going to meet.' (Laughter.) But that is the joy of life. (Laughter.) Tell you, he always said, 'I am a general supporter of the Coalition; that doesn't mean that I go to the House of Commons bound hand and foot. I go trusting to my head—and to the wisest heads—and shall be guided by both head and heart and instinct. You know the well enough to realise I have a great measure of independence. If you want an M.P. who will be a repetition of the other 600 M.P.'s don't vote for me. If you want a lawyer, or if you want a padlock on your door, or if you want a fighting man, take a fighting woman. If you want a Bolshewik or a follower of Mr. Asquith, don't elect me. If you want a party hack or a delegate, don't elect me. Surely we have outgrown party ties. I have. The war has taught us that there was a greater thing than parties, and that is the State; when you turn out a Government you must have an alternative one, and a shadow. I believe Mr. Lloyd George and his Government to any that is likely to be grouped around Mr. Snowden and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Asquith and Lord Haldane. (Cheers.) I got to know a good deal about Mr. Lloyd George, because I spent a fortnight in Brittany with him. His heart is as sound as a dollar, and he has courage. Oh! and he has the welfare of the whole country at heart. I am going to back him, but only in so far as I think he is right. (Laughter.) In the same way with you men, I will be for you as long as I think you are right. Women are always right. (Laughter.) I am not arrogant. I don't pretend to know everything. But I have a deep love for Plymouth and its people, a great desire to help my sex, and a determination to do my part in making this world (which so many have their lives for) a better and cleaner place in every way for all men. I mean, if when I tell you if you elect me I will give you my very best. (Cheers.)

"In the excitement of facing an audience the American accent occasionally came out, but then Lady Astor is an excellent mimic, and she convulsed the audience by giving in broad Devonshire dialect scraps of criticism of herself and her opinions that she had overheard. Necessarily, there is some domestic interest about the election, for Lord Astor has worked hard for his late constituents. 'Lord Astor,' for his part, declared, 'I don't want titles,' and, charged with the delicate task of introducing the candidate to the electorate, said that he had always endeavoured to give to Plymouth of his best. 'To-day, once again, I offer you my best,' with a howl towards his wife. 'It was gallantly done.'

"This election differs from all others. I was talking to an American whose view-point is interesting, for the two nations were never in closer association than to-day. 'Centuries back,' he said, 'you sent the Pilgrim Fathers from here to colonise America. You have your Mayflower tablet set in the wall of the old Plymouth tithe, from which the Mayflower unloaded her storerooms and sailed across the Atlantic. It means much if now America gives back to you the first woman who has ever sat in the British Parliament.'

COME TO THE
VICTORIA THEATRETO-NIGHT
AND WITNESS"THE
BISHOP'S
EMERALDS"A SUPERLATIVE PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX
ACTS FEATURING
VIRGINIA PEARSON.THE STORY OF "THE BISHOP'S
EMERALDS" DEALS WITH ENGLISH
SOCIETY LIFE, BEING BASED ON THE
WORK OF CAPTAIN TOWNLEY, THAT
FAMOUS ENGLISH NOVELIST.THE
VICTORIA

AUCTIONS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.BY APPOINTMENT
HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce BrokersThe Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
December 30th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 17,
Chatham Road, Kowloon,
THE SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
therein contained,
including—
Blackwood Furniture, large Brass Bedstead (practically new), Fumed Teakwood Furniture, Marble Clock, Electric Fittings, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view 24th inst. from 2 p.m.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 23rd, 1919.The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
December 30th, 1919, commencing at 12.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE GOLD, JEWELLERY AND
SILVER WARE, &c., &c.
Comprising—
Several 18-Kt. Gold Watches, Chain Rings, Pins, Brooches, Lockets, Charms, The Clasp Neck Chains, &c., &c., a number of Gold Rings set with Diamonds and other Precious Stones, Silver Tea Services, Toilet Sets, Vases, Flower Holders, Ornaments, Lady's Silver Chain Bags and Purse, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On WEDNESDAY,
January 6, 1920, commencing at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One Pointer Dog, 9 months old;
One Fox Terrier Bitch, 3 months old.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
January 6, 1920, commencing at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Double hemstitched Sheets, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Face Towels, Bath Towels, Embroidered Bedspreads and Table Covers,
AND
One Wardrobe Trunk, two Pillow Cases, and Silk Cases,
Two Prismatic Binoculars, Brass Jamborees and Vases, Tennis Balls and Poles, &c., &c.
(All are new Goods).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
January 6th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
GLASS, PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.A small Consignment of
INDIAN CARPETS and RUGS.
As follows—
Large Tapestry-covered Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Sofa, Teakwood Bedroom Furniture comprising Bedstead, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstand &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboard, Dining Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures &c., Carpets new and second-hand, Curtains, &c.
One Piano, One large Victoria, One Gas Cooker, One Electric, Tennis Ball, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

HAMS, TURKEYS, GEESE,
DUCKS, POULTRY,
SAUSAGE MEAT,
&c., &c., &c., &c.should be sent in as early as possible
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th to 31st December 1919.

HIGH WATER.						LOW WATER.					
Days of Week.	Day of Month.	H'ing Standard Time.		Height.		Days of Week.	Day of Month.	H'ing Standard Time.		Height.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.			h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	25	5	13	4	4	5	15	1	0		
		10	29	4	6	4	8	2	1		
Fri.	26	0	54	4	5	5	11	1	2		
		11	31	7	2	4	49	3	8		
Satur.	27	1	24	4	6	5	6	1	6		
		11	51	6	5	5	35	3	6		
Sun.	28	2	5	4	8	5	38	3	9		
		0	56	6	5	5	14	2	2		
Mon.	29	2	51	6	5	5	7	3	9		
		3	5	6	6	5	0	3	6		
Tues.	30	3	44	5	5	5	9	3	7		
		3	37	5	5	5	47	3	8		
Wed.	31	4	35	5	1	5	13	3	8		

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & Co., LIMITED,
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

MARINE MOTORS AND MOTOR BOATS.
MOTOR LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS.
SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.
THORNYCROFT OIL FUEL SYSTEM.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

THORNYCROFT WATER-TUBE BOILERS.
THORNYCROFT MOTOR VEHICLES.Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thornycroft experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.
Early deliveries can be made of 18-h.p., 30-h.p., 45-h.p., and 70-h.p. Kerosene Marine Engines.R. B. BOXBURGH,
Manager for China.

"MELACHRINO"

(Egyptian Cigarettes)

Famous the world over

FOR QUALITY.

Prices for 100's tins
No. 4 . . . \$3.75 No. 9 . . . \$2.25
No. 5 . . . 3.25 No. "C" . . . 3.50
No. 8 . . . 2.25 Imperiales 3.50

We also recommend

SUNSET LIMITED 888 and
ROB ROY Virginia Cigarettes
A fine and delightful
smoke; none nicer.TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
10, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

Brinsmead

is a name which has
stood for quality in
the musical world.

The Robinson Piano Ltd.

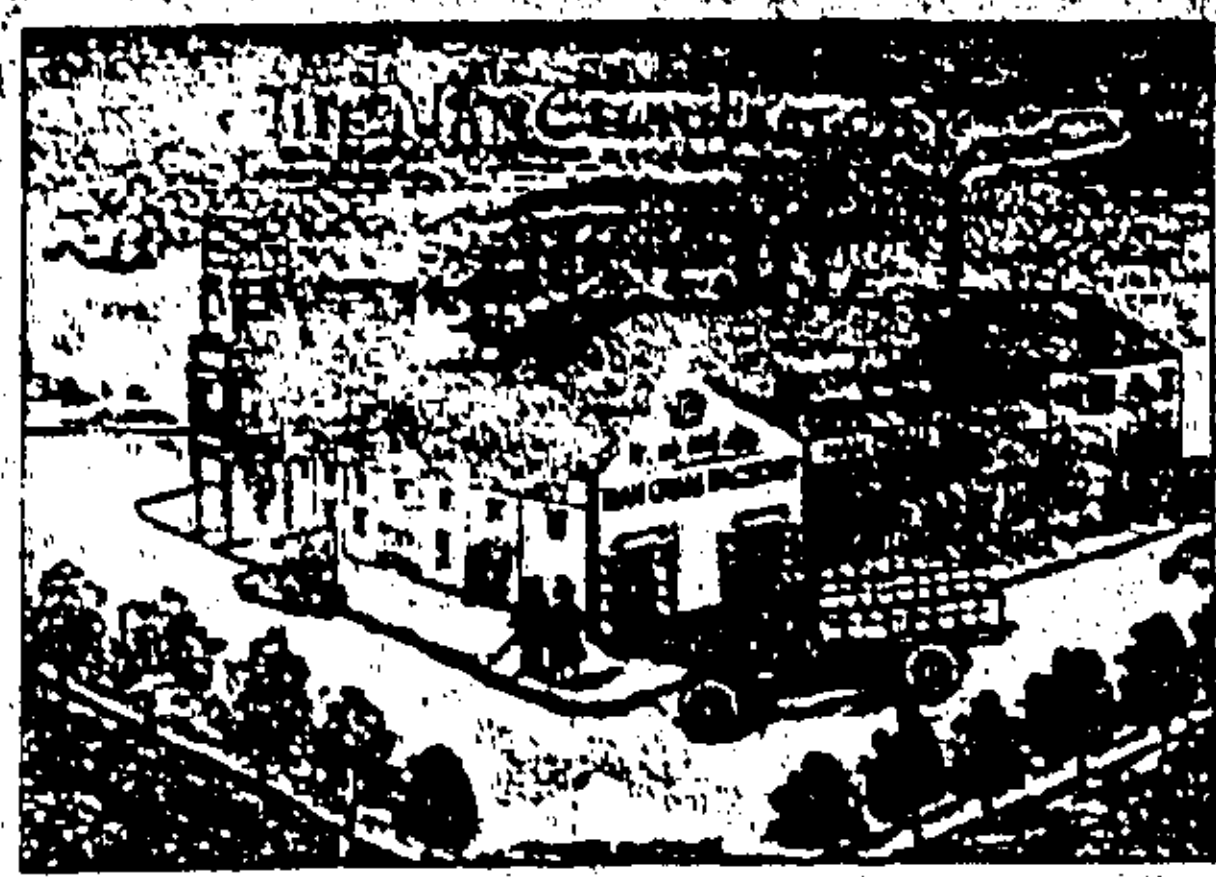
New Stock

ENGLISH BATHS

Just Received
at Reduced Prices
due to High Exchange.

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No. 30-32, Des Vaux Road, Central.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clean, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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Office:—No. 237, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG, Tel. 1203.

Factory:—No. 23, Kwai Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

Special line of
DRESSING GOWNS

Made of a soft Fleecy wool,
light in weight, warm and
cut on lines to ensure
every comfort in wear.

Slippers to match
\$19.50 each



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& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

CALL at the right place to procure your
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRE-
SENTS. The HONGKONG CIGAR
STORE CO., LTD., stock the best grades
of CIGARS, and specially recommend the
"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"

JUST RECEIVED

A large variety of the latest English manu-
factured pipes, cigar and cigarette tubes,
leather and silver cigar and cigarette
cases, tobacco pouches, smoker's companions,
ash trays, tinder lighters and all such
articles that a smoker could wish.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type
are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity
may be purchased separately.

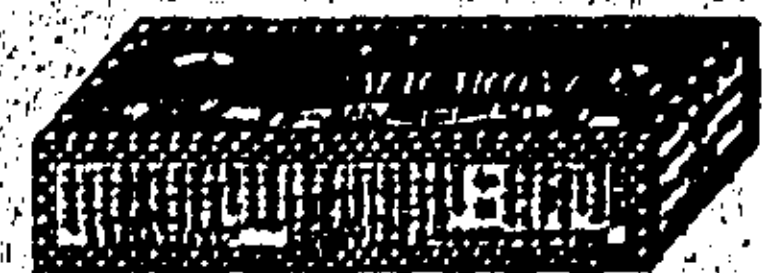
Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from
Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300
varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may
be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodle, Pasta Stars and
other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-
ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.
Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.
Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Cross Street Central, Hongkong; Tel. No. 220.
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 421, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

TRIAL OF M. CAILLAUX.
PRISONER'S IMPASSIONED
STATEMENT.

M. Caillaux appeared on October 23rd, for the first time, before his judges, the Senators constituting the High Court of Justice. The day was one really of a golden autumn. The diaphanous mist of the first hours had silvered the sword and earth in the outlying spaces and parks with a slight hoar-frost. But, as the day wore on, the city was bathed in warm sunlight, and the leaves of the trees in the Luxembourg Gardens, now falling fast, were tinged by the sunbeam in variegated tints from pale yellow to bronze. The hour for the opening of the proceedings was drawing near, and ever-increasing crowds of curious spectators, assembled in groups, until in turn these knots became more dense, and finally blended into a considerable crowd in front of the great arched entrance of the Palace of the Luxembourg. This eager but quiet throng was sternly kept back by a strong contingent of Municipal Guards. All arrivals were closely scanned by the bystanders, whether Senators, invited persons, or lawyers. The pavements in the Rue de Tournon, and also in the Rue de Valenciennes, were thickly covered with people in ever-increasing numbers, as the hour drew near for raising the curtain on this poignant drama in the war history of France. The stalwart Republican Guardsmen do not hesitate to pack a mass of onlookers; in fact, the soldiers, a full company strong, are mild and good-humoured. The "Service d'Ordre" is directed by Guichard. All eyes are watching to get a glimpse of M. Antonin Dubout, President of the Senate, and also of the accused, M. Caillaux. A motor-car drives up shortly before two o'clock, enters the "Cour d'Honneur" and proceeds up to the flight of steps. M. Caillaux steps out quickly and enters, accompanied by two detective officers. He was paraded by one of the committee rooms arranged for his reception.

MANY LADIES PRESENT.

The "House," if one may so term the audience chamber of the Senate, is not changed from its ordinary aspect of the Senate when in session, but a balustrade is added. Only a railing has been placed to separate the accused statesman and his counsel, and there is another space for the use of any barristers who may desire to follow the proceedings. No witnesses are called, but the tribunes and all possible vantage-points are filled with ladies in sombre toilettes for the most part. At a few moments after two the martial roll of drums beating "Aux Champs" announces the arrival of the President, M. Antonin Dubout, M. Lescouvé, Public Prosecutor, and M. M. Moruet and Bagnaud, Advocates General, are easily recognised in their glowing robes of bright red. Further from the President, the Chief Recorder of the High Court, M. Fonet Maury, takes his place. He is also the President's Secretary-General, and beside him sits M. Lardy, the Court Recorder, who calls the Senators present by name. No Minister is present, for no Ministers, even if Senators, can take part in the trial. "The hearing is open," declares M. Antonin Dubout. Silence falls, and the groups of chatting Senators noiselessly return to their seats. M. Caillaux enters with his counsel. He seems a little fidgety, and constantly glances around as if in search of friends. The proceedings continue.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The President of the Senate gives the order to the Republican Guard to introduce the accused, and after some minutes M. Caillaux enters the Senatorial chamber, wearing a dark coat. He takes a seat amid a dead silence. Notwithstanding his long imprisonment, he looks much as he did at the time of the Agadé affair, when he was Prime Minister of France, and yet he seems to stoop rather more, and during the time that the senators are being called by name he remains almost motionless. A certain number of senators did not respond to the call. Then the words fall from the president: "Accused, stand up." M. Caillaux gets on to his legs, and replies to the usual demand required under French law concerning his identity. He answers: "Joseph Pierre Marie August Caillaux, born at Le Mans on March 30th, 1863, deputy of the Department of La Sarthe, Councillor-General, former Finance Minister, and former Prime Minister." Then the public Prosecutor, on his own request, is asked to make a statement concerning the discussion on the further hearing of the trial. He requests the Court to assemble in the second half of November, because a delay of witnesses living abroad. After the remarks of the Public Prosecutor, the accused statesman asks leave to speak. He says:

"I have a word to say concerning the accusations presented by the Public Prosecutor. One word. Judge me. I am ready to reply. I was ready yesterday to face the charges. My conscience rises up in perfect calm and quite serene, without any illusion or fears, and I turn towards the country, chief judge of the accused, of the accusers, and of the judges. Tomorrow as to-day, I still affirm that during twenty years of an active life I only thought of or wished the good of my country. I am facing witnesses, adventurers, swindlers, and spies who alone will come to oppose my word. I do not ask for a delay of several months. I am ready to stand by my conception of the world's policy, my notion of a prudent France, teacher of young democracies, which I would have liked to have seen organised in the quietude of a lasting peace. I shall defend myself with the strength of a conscience which feels no reproach. Whatever sadness I may feel before calamity, while defending myself, I shall not cease to denounce to the country a one-sided trial carried on by a re-constituted

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TORY LEADERS.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S
DISMAL PICTURE.

The Duke of Marlborough, opening the new premises of the Oxford University Carlton Club in High-street, Oxford, on October 15th, alluded to the great Duke of Wellington's opening of the Carlton Club in London, and his wish to bring together all the forces which represented steadiness as opposed to forces which represented the somewhat turbulent emotions of those days.

The speaker went on to draw a parallel, and said he was afraid it was possible to paint rather a dismal picture of what Toryism was at the present time. He feared he was going to be rather outspoken. In his judgment it had got no leader. Mr. Balfour, who had been so many years in the service of the State, felt, he understood, that the burden of carrying on active political life was beyond his energies and physical endurance. Mr. Balfour was no longer a young man, and Lord Curzon seemed immersed in the principles of the old diplomacy. When they came to Tory policy, what was it at the present time? It appeared their Tory leaders regarded it as their business to give some shape, some coherence, to those ideas that were always drifting through the Prime Minister's mind.

The last time a Tory Minister went to the Carlton Club in London he was stopped by the hall porter and asked his name. (Laughter.) They were quite out of touch with the rank and file of the party, and in his judgment, if he might paraphrase a historic remark of Napoleon, the leadership of the Tory Party was in the gutter, and it was for anybody to take it up. At the present time he thought that members of that club ought to frame in their own minds and judgment who they believed was the right man to lead the party in the next few years and he trusted in their selection. They would decide upon a man who possessed character, integrity of purpose, and uprightness.

Having been somewhat despondent about the actual position of the Tory Party, he could speak in far greater confidence of its future. They must remember that Toryism was a permanent force, and it was so because it represented a permanent outlook on life. It represented collectivism, whereas Liberalism represented individualism. Toryism tried to protect, supervise and mould all interests of the community, whereas Liberalism desired to assert itself to rule and control destinies on behalf not of a community of interests, but of one particular section of the community, and that was the great difference. The truth was that the idealist in a hurry was really a foe to progress. If they could do anything by their protest, supervision and mould all interests of the community, and might possibly spread, heaven forbid that it should even to our shores he was sure they would be rendering a great service to their country, their nation, and society as a whole. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO
JEWRY.

LORD CURZON REAFFIRMS.

Lord Curzon, in a conference about Palestine with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the leader of the Zionist movement, declared that England intended fully to keep her promises to create in Palestine a homeland for the Jews. The present political status in Palestine, he said, is responsible for the delay in the carrying out of England's plans.

To Dr. Weizmann's statement that the masses of Jews who were supporting the Zionist aspirations were waiting anxiously for Palestine to be thrown open to them, Lord Curzon replied that he understood their position, and suggested that upon Dr. Weizmann's return after his visit to Palestine, he submit a report on the Jewish situation.

Owing to the recent agitation against the Jews in Palestine, the British Foreign Office deemed it necessary to dispatch to the British authorities in Palestine a telegram reminding them of Mr. Balfour's declaration to Lord Rothschild and declaring that it is to be regarded as a fact accomplished that Palestine is to be the national home of the Jews. It was, therefore, urged upon the authorities that they must regard the Jews in Palestine in a manner consistent with the decision of the Government, as conveyed by the British declaration, and without regard to the fact that the Jews are at present a majority in the country.

If idealism is greater than practicality the Zionist scheme may justify itself. The affair rests, however, mainly upon the question of the Jews should be such a scheme at all still in existence and gaining support at this period in the world's history is only an indication of the slow growth of a sense of justice among the nations. Had there never been any Jewish disabilities there would have been no Zionist movement—and probably by this time, no Jews as a people.

Inquisition and an episode of the long struggle against the Powers which you know well and which are aimed against the freedom of human thought.

After these words of M. Caillaux his counsel, Maître de Moro-Kiaffer, asked leave to speak. He said he was in full agreement with the Public Prosecutor, but he also asked that his client might be temporarily set at liberty.

The Court then deliberated on the date for the second hearing of the case. No official figures are ever published of the votes in the Senate when the latter sits as a High Court of Justice. It is believed, however, that it is by 100 votes to 56, and 30 not voting, that the High Court has refused to grant Caillaux provisional liberty. The public sitting was recommenced at 6.55, when it was announced the trial would open on Jan. 14th, by which time two-thirds of the Senate will have been re-elected.

HONGKONG FUND FOR WAR
DEVASTATED FRANCE.
PANSY DAY FUND.

The following donations are acknowledged:—

Mrs. W. B. Walker 100.00
Betty and Josie 10.00
Anonymous 5.00
Streets Collection on Pansy Day, December 19th, under the Direction of Mrs. Montagu Harston and Miss M. Loureira.

Tid No. 1	33.42
2	29.80
3	44.42
4	9.60
5	20.04
6	41.40
7	29.20
8	16.85
9	175.00
10	158.85
11	128.51
12	40.51
13	24.80
14	39.50
15	47.30
16	38.30
17	28.65
18	51.06
19	35.55
20	31.70
21	22.25
22	121.60
23	53.82
24	24.80
25	43.31
26	32.20
27	65.20
28	51.35
29	93.80
30	97.72
31	44.90
32	34.81
33	54.30
34	19.10
35	278.50
36	31.50
37	69.90
38	39.90
39	15.00
40	37.00
41	19.55
42	55
43	60.80
44	60.20
45	33.80
46	14.60
47	43.70
48	53.25
49	8.95
50	17.35
51	33.65
52	38.25
53	34.98
54	117.93
55	12.85
56	12.98
57	40
58	45.32
59	64.71
60	61.13
61	102.30
62	42.45
63	50.45
64	271.35
65	40.38
66	90.85
67	115.61
68	66.30
69	99.18
70	86.25

Already acknowledged \$ 4,930.65
5,975.61
\$10,006.26

Further Subscriptions are invited and may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Maheson, c/o Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

CANTON NEWS.

DECEMBER 23rd.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Kwangtung Tramway Company, owing to popular protest, have agreed to invite no more foreign applications for shares. There are now \$100,000 foreign shares allotted to the American doctor, who has been one of the representatives of the Company since the beginning.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

The Superintendent of Police has offered \$3,000 as a reward for the arrest of the person who threw a bomb at Commander Ma Chai.

RICE SMUGGLING.

San Po-tan, Commissioner of the River Defense, sent out a gunboat the other day to investigate the report of rice smuggling by gunboats. Every gunboat met on the way was searched and three had large quantities of rice on board. The Commanders of the three gunboats have been detained and are to be court-martialed by a special Tribunal.

THE TUCHUN AND HONGKONG MERCHANTS.

It is stated that the Tsuchun Mok Wing-sen has asked Ho Sai-kwong, Chow Siu-ki, Sin Tak-fan and several other merchants in Hongkong to act as his advisers.

PEKING NEWS.

It is reported from Peking that the ex-President, Fung Kuo-chang, died yesterday. The news has not been confirmed but Fung has been ailing for some time.

Ran Wan-pang, the Premier in Peking, visited Tientsin on the night of the 20th, and returned to Peking the following day.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 22nd.

The Chinese in the Colony are bent upon celebrating Christmas in the old-fashioned way by making lavish gifts to their customers. Coolies are to be seen daily entering and leaving the houses of the principal merchants, carrying boxes of tea, silverware, silks, cigars and other articles which are given as Christmas presents.

About a year ago we received an X-ray equipment from America, but it has not been installed in the military hospital so far. It cost the Government \$50,000, and is supposed to be the best apparatus in the East. It is time the X-ray apparatus was brought into use.

The Lisbon Government has sent a reply by cable to the request of the Opium Farm for a reduction of \$800,000 per annum in the payment it makes yearly to the Government. The authorities in Lisbon have left the decision in the hands of the Governor-in-Council. So far the Opium Farm has paid \$8,676,000. This will be reduced to \$5,876,000, which, with the addition of 2 per cent, which is given to the Senado, i.e., \$117,520, represents a larger sum of money than the condition of the opium trade in the Colony warrants paying out. Only 500 chests of opium are allowed to be imported annually, out of these 260 are for local consumption and the remaining 240 for export. The export trade is carried on under conditions of great difficulty, owing to the opposition of the people.

The movement to inaugurate a supply of fresh and pure water has met with considerable support, but it has become evident that it requires a business-like syndicate to work out the details. At present householders are being worried by senseless inquiries regarding terms of contracts and deposit of guarantees, etc. Senhor Manuel Ferreira da Rocha has been appointed Portuguese Consul at Hongkong.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated December 9th, state:—

There is no change to report in our market during the last fortnight. Our prices are very high with an upward tendency due to the large quantity of rice bought by the Straits Government and the Java Government.

There is some demand from Japan and America, but, owing to the exchange, transactions are very difficult with all foreign countries.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to December 8th is 750,135 tons against 1,358,823 tons in 1913.

We quoted to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$13.10 nominal per picul, l.o.b. Saigon, for December and January shipment.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY

LIEUT. A. O. BROWN.

STRENGTH.

Cadets F. M. Blackford and H. Macintosh joined on the 19th instant, and are posted to Sections 2 and 3 respectively.

PARADE.

Church Parade at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday, 28th instant.

Sections 1 and 2 fall in at Ferry Wharf at 10.10 a.m.

Sections 3 and 4 and Band fall in at Ferry Wharf, Kowloon side, at 10.30 a.m.

Uniform: Caps and belts.

CAMP.

Camp will be near Bridge 47 at Lowa from January 3rd to January 12th inclusive.

Advance Party will be detailed by Sergeant Ramsay and will parade at Kowloon Railway Station on Friday, January 2nd, at 9 a.m.

Uniform: Caps and belts.

Main Party will parade at Kowloon Railway Station on Saturday, January 3rd, at 10.15 a.m.

Uniform: Caps and belts.

Cadets wishing to attend the Children's Sports at the Kowloon Cricket Club may travel out to Camp on the 6.25 p.m. train. Sergeant Taylor will be in charge.

Visitors' Day will be Saturday, January 10th. Parents and others interested are invited.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, December 24th, 1914.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION
AGAINST POLICE.JURY ABSOLVES EUROPEAN SER-
GEANT FROM BLAME.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese, named Ho Sze Fai, who died as the result of injuries received on December 10th, at Chuen Wan, New Territory.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. H. E. Hayward, R. C. da Silva and M. A. Simoes.

A man living at Chuen Wan stated that on December 10th, at 11.30 a.m., while he was returning to the village from Mok Hin Ha on the main road, he saw the deceased in the custody of a European sergeant, followed by a European sergeant. They stopped at deceased's house. The door was locked. While they were waiting for it to be opened, he saw the deceased being struck on the head by the European sergeant with a stick. He saw him also kicked in the abdomen. The deceased fell on the ground and cried out repeatedly "Dying, dying." The door was opened and the deceased was dragged into the house.

A woman, also living at Chuen Wan, said she was grinding corn in her house when she saw the deceased in the custody of the Police. She saw the European sergeant strike the deceased on the head with a stick and kick him on the lower part of the body. The deceased was then seen lying on the ground. Later the deceased was dragged into the house. She did not know what took place inside the house as she, being afraid of the sergeant, returned home.

A Joki of a wine distiller's shop said he was accompanying some coolies, who were carrying bags of rice for him from Mok Hin Ha to the shop. On the way a number of coolies met the coolies who were carrying the bags of rice and a fight ensued. As a result of the fight all the bags were stolen, and witness went back to the shop and reported it to his employer. Witness saw the deceased being brought to the station, but witness could not say whether the deceased had taken a part in the fight.

Dr. James Thornton Smalley, Medical Officer of Kowloon and New Territory, deposed that on December 11th, at about noon, he saw the body of a Chinese male at the Mortuary. The man was about 28 years of age, and was identified as Ho Sze Fai by his brother, in the presence of the Police. He examined the body and found on the outer side of the left thigh, about the middle, two bruises of a linear nature about three or four inches apart. There was a bruise on the back of each eye. The skull was intact, and there was no sign of a bruise on the scalp. There was an enlarged spleen, about 8 inches long. A tear about 4 inches long was on the outer surface of the spleen. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen. He formed the opinion that the bruise on deceased's left thigh might have been caused by blows with a stick, or by a common fall.

Two other witnesses stated that they accompanied the sergeant to the village in search of stolen rice. They denied that the sergeant struck the deceased. They were with the sergeant all the time.

Sergeant Macdonald stated that two men came to the station and complained that some men had waylaid them and had taken away some bags of rice which they were carrying. Witness went to the village with the detectives. There the complainants pointed out the deceased and another man who, on seeing witness, took to their heels. Witness and the detectives gave chase. The deceased stumbled three or four times, fell down, and tried to climb the sea wall, but collapsed through sheer exhaustion.

A detective arrested the deceased and took him to the house, where the stolen rice was found. The deceased appeared to be ill and witness took him on a stretcher to the Police station and gave him some brandy. Witness then telephoned for the doctor. The man died in the charge-room. Witness denied that he had assaulted the deceased. Witness had had trouble with the villagers before on account of petty larceny.

A Chinese detective corroborated this evidence.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to rupture of the spleen, which, according to medical evidence, was not caused by violence. They considered that the evidence was not convincing enough to show that any violence was used by the Police.

DEBTS FROM GERMAN FIRMS.

The Nottingham Chamber of Commerce has decided to press upon the Government the urgency of recovering debts owing by firms in Germany to the Nottingham lace trade. It is computed on good authority that the amount of these debts exceeds half a million sterling. A great part of the finishing and bleaching trade in Nottingham before the war was executed for firms in Plauen, whence withholding of payments has seriously crippled some Nottingham houses. One local firm has over £170,000 owing to it in Germany.

DUMPING A CHILD'S DEAD
BODY.MOTHER HAS NO MONEY FOR A
FUNERAL.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with dumping the dead body of her infant child in the public street.

Medical examination of the body revealed the fact that the child had inherited venereal disease and had died from the effect of it.

A Chinese police sergeant stated that he was walking behind Spring Garden Lane on Monday when he saw the woman place a bag behind a shop. Witness asked her what it contained, and that she replied: "A dead child." She told witness that she had no money to bury the child. The bag was open, and witness examined it. The body was wrapped up in some rags, and a feeding bottle was placed by the side of it. The woman said the child belonged to her.

Defendant stated that she was a married woman, and her husband was away at sea. She rented a cubicle in a house at Wanchai for \$1 a month. She had only one child. She had been unable to work during the last two or three months as she was nursing the baby, who became ill a fortnight ago. Defendant was unable to call a doctor as she had no money. On Monday morning, however, a Portuguese lady urged her to take the child to a doctor, and he told her that the child was dying. While she was returning home the child died. She placed it in a bag and was sitting in a lane weeping when a scavenger told her to take the body to the Police station. She met the Chinese sergeant and told him about it, and he arrested her.

Inspector Kent: She told me that the reason for dumping the body was that she had no money to meet the funeral expenses. I asked her why she did not take the body to the Mortuary, and she replied she did not know that the Mortuary received dead bodies.

Mr. Wood: What instructions are issued to the people about the disposal of dead bodies?

Inspector Kent: A number of notices were put up a few months ago, as dumping was getting too frequent. The notices were posted up at the dispensaries by the Sanitary Board and they instructed people to convey the dead bodies to the dispensaries. They could either report to the dispensary or to the Sanitary Department. The Police will not interfere while a dead body is being removed. If, however, a constable sees a dead body being removed he will follow the person to see where he takes it to.

Mr. Wood (to defendant): The offence with which you are charged is that of depositing a child's body in the street without permission. The whole point is that the authorities wish to know what the child died of. If it died from infectious disease everybody else will get it. The Inspector tells me that notices have been posted, and the instructions given to people are that when a child dies they must inform the dispensary. People who deposit bodies elsewhere must be punished. It is very important. I fine you \$15.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

A Chinese young woman, living at Canton Road, Yaumati, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by cutting her throat with a razor.

A Chinese girl attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from a Yaumati ferry-launch, but was rescued little the worse for her immersion.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

A Chinese has been arrested by the Police on a charge of attempting to send a girl to Siam for immoral purposes. He has been granted bail in \$2,500.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A Chinese chauffeur was charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with rashly and negligently driving a motor-car.

It was alleged that at the junction of Shanghai and Shantung Streets, defendant, in attempting to escape running over a boy, crashed into two rickshaws, which were reduced to matchwood. The little boy was injured and was removed to hospital.

IN LIQUOR AND LOQUACIOUS.

A Chinese, employed by Messrs. Loxley & Co., was charged at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with being drunk.

Defendant: I am only drunk. Look my pockets—my money all stolen.

Inspector Cushman asked the man to be quiet, when he replied: "Go away; look my clothes all wet."

Defendant was fined \$5.

DEATH OF MR. D. H. MORISON.
CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistrate's, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. D. H. Morison, Third Engineer of the Kowloon. The body was found in the street at Connaught Road on December 14th.

The jury were Messrs. J. A. Barradas, T. Collaco, and C. G. da Silva.

Dr. Parker, of the Victoria Mortuary, stated that he held a post mortem examination on the body of a European, which was identified by Mr. James as that of D. H. Morison. The cause of death was fracture of the skull. The injuries were solely confined to the skull and could only have been done by some very powerful force. The deceased was not in the best of health. Witness was unable to say what caused the injuries. Thinking that a question of alcohol might arise, witness sent the contents of the stomach for analysis.

Mr. E. R. Doray, Government analyst, stated that he found about half a dram of alcohol in the stomach.

Mr. James, Superintendent Engineer of the China Navigation Company, stated that the last time he saw the deceased alive was on the afternoon of December 12th. He was been transferring from the *Hupei* to the *Kweichow*. Witness identified the body at the mortuary on December 15th.

Mr. H. R. Jessop, late Third Engineer of the *Kweichow*, said that the deceased came on board on December 12th, to relieve witness. The deceased was drunk and gave a lot of trouble. The Captain asked the deceased to leave the ship. He next saw the deceased, at the Hongkong Hotel, on December 14th.

Mr. F. Baylis, superintendent of the Sailor's Home, stated that the deceased came to the Home on the 13th, and engaged a room, saying he would remain for a fortnight.

Sergeant A. Clark, stated that he went to Connaught Road at 10.30 p.m., on December 14th, and saw someone lying, face downwards, in the centre of the road. The man was dead. In his opinion, the deceased had been knocked down by a motor-car. Witness made inquiries at the various garages and even stopped motor-cars on the way to inquire if any one knew of any accident but his inquiries led nowhere.

Inspector Macdonald said that the place where the body was found was only used by motor traffic at that time of the night. When the body was found it was warm and witness presumed that the man had been dead about half an hour. The width of the road was 62 feet.

Mr. James remarked that, as far as he knew, the body was found east of Whitty Street and about the place where motor-cars, returning from Deepwater Bay, take the turn. The cars usually passed Chinatown slowly and then increased the speed.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the deceased was knocked down by a car going west.

The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased died in consequence of injuries received. It seemed probable, said the jury, that the injuries were caused through the deceased having been knocked down or run over by a motor-car at the place where the body was found.

There was no evidence that the driver was negligent, but it was certain that the driver neither stopped to render assistance nor to make any report of the incident to the proper authorities. For that reason the driver, in the opinion of the jury, was guilty of serious misconduct.

WANDERERS FROM THE FROZEN
NORTH.

Martin Killin and Adelbert Gumsaer, the last two members of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition to leave the Arctic, are reported aboard the trading schooner *Anna Olga* which is working its way toward Nome along the northern coast of Alaska.

Killin and Gumsaer were not members of Stefansson's original party. They were members of a party Storck Storkerson, Stefansson's lieutenant, led on to an ice-floe last year in the hope that the Arctic drift would carry the floe westward to Siberia. After spending eight months on the ice the men found themselves about fifty miles from their starting point. They all came ashore and Storkerson and one other member headed overland for the outside world. Killin and Gumsaer boarded the *Olga* and started for Nome. Storkerson's trip outside was his first in eleven years. He has been an explorer, trader and trapper along the northern rim of the continent ever since 1903. He expects to associate himself with Stefansson in handling the Canadian government's proposal to stock the northern tundra plains with reindeer.

SPORT
CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent Kowloon, at home, in their match against the Navy on Saturday:—L. J. Blackburn, B. D. Evans, J. V. Braga, R. Pestonji, D. M. Goodall, A. de Sousa, A. W. Ramsay, A. O. Brown, W. T. Elson, W. L. Weaver and H. Overy.

I.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the I.R.C. against the University on the former's ground in a match commencing at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—A. el Arculli (captain), G. C. Eardo, S. A. Iemall, S. D. Ismail, S. H. Ismail, A. A. Ramjahn, A. G. Suffiad, A. R. Madar, S. Moodeen, N. M. Bur and A. N. Other.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their League match against the University on the Civil Service ground on Saturday:—Hon. Claud Severn (capt.), B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Witchell, F. J. Ling, W. H. Edmonds, E. Fincher, F. Syme Thompson, P. T. Lumble, G. H. Piercy, Dr. Smalley and F. Egan.

CIVIL SERVICE 2ND XI. v. C.R.C.
2ND XI.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.O. 2nd XI. against the Chinese Recreation Club 2nd XI. at Causeway Bay on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—W. Hill (capt.), H. E. Strange, F. S. Burdon, G. P. Knight, S. E. Alderman, R. T. Taylor, E. J. Crocker, D. Lyon, F. Bacon, G. H. Haskett and H. W. Saadford.

CIVIL SERVICE v. WILTSHIRES.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a whole day match against the Wiltshires on the Civil Service ground, on New Year's day, play commencing at 10.30 a.m.:—Hon. Claud Severn (capt.), B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Witchell, F. J. Ling, G. H. Piercy, P. T. Lumble, F. Syme Thompson, R. O. Hutchison, Dr. Smalley, W. H. Edmonds and W. Hill.

C.C.C. MARRIED v. SINGLES.

"Married v. Singles" match will be played to-morrow at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground between teams as under:—

MARRIED.—O. M. Alves, P. Rodrigues, J. Remedios, L. E. Lammert, F. G. Thompson, G. Manley, R. C. Witchell, H. Tillman, P. A. Bonifrio and M. Billimoria.

SINGLES.—R. W. Lee, G. White, W. B. Masket, A. H. Ramjahn, J. M. Lopez, J. Goldenberg, M. Pinna, O. W. van Assch, J. Swanstone and B. Bana.

C.C.C. v. R.E. AND INDIAN ARMY.

The following team will represent the C.C.C. in a friendly match against R.E. and Indian Army to be played on the C.C.C. ground on December 27th, at 2 p.m.:—L. E. Lammert, M. H. Abbas, G. Heath, F. Kennedy, F. G. Thomson, G. Manley, W. Hall, S. Jex, H. W. Ramsay, G. White and B. Bana.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following football matches will take place at Happy Valley on Saturday next:—

Civilians v. Services, at 2 p.m.
International Match.—England v. Scotland, at 4 p.m.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs K.C.M.G.) has kindly consented to kick-off at the 4 p.m. match. H.E. Major F. Ventris, C.B., has signified his intention of being present.

K.F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC
"B."

The following team will represent the Kowloon Football Club, in a Second Division League match v. South China Athletic "B" team to-morrow (kick-off at 4 p.m.) on the Navy ground:—W. A. Hyder, A. Jackson and F. Wheeler; A. van Laagenberg, T. A. Mitchell and G. White; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, J. Ramussen, T. L. Knight and R. Tatam.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A children's treat in the shape of a raffle will be held to-day at 6 o'clock at the Victoria Theatre. This is an annual feature and this year's collection which is displayed in the vestibule of the Theatre is varied, consisting of over six hundred presents, ranging from toys to large curios. At the matinee (4.30) there will be screened "A Doe's Life" a picture in which Charlie Chaplin is probably seen at his best. At night "The Bishop's Emeralds" will be screened and to-morrow at matinees (2.15 and 5 p.m.) "Bessie Love in 'Carolyn of the Corner'" while on Saturday, at the matinee, the final episode of "The Tiger's Trail" will be presented. "The Bishop's Emeralds" will be on the boards at night up till Friday.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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NEW PATTERN

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PADLOCKS, DRAWER & BOX LOCKS,
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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

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VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS.

Put it in your pocket before you start and you will then be able to type in secret. The only typewriter which enables you to do this is the VIOTYP. VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS which is no larger than the hand, weighs 1 lb. and stands 1 inch in height. A marvel of ingenuity and mechanism.

Bring in the high tide of Exchange we have very reduced our prices to \$15 & \$20.
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Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

WISH THEIR PATRONS A HAPPY

CHRISTMAS

AND A PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

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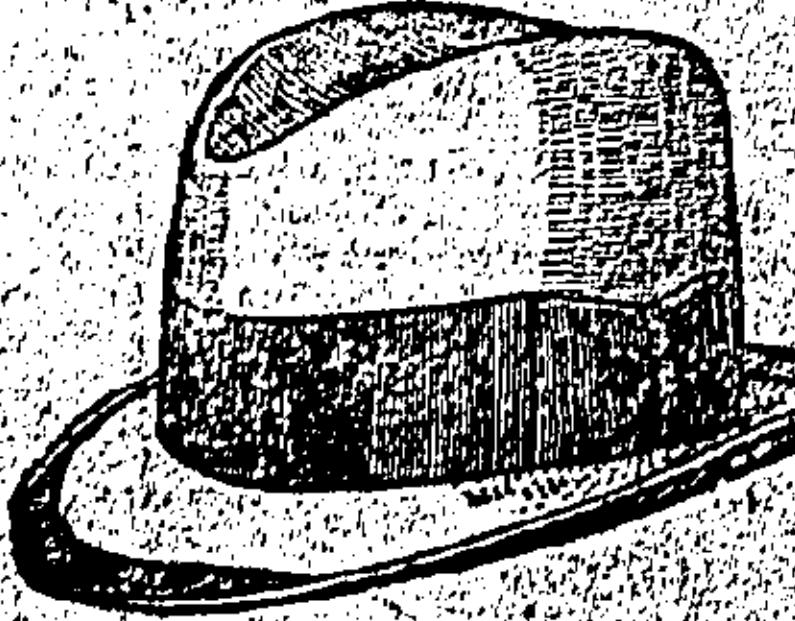
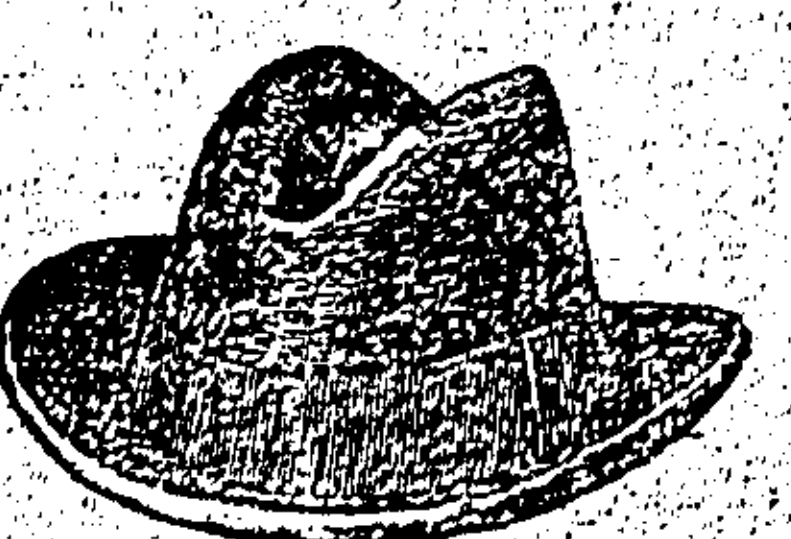
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SOFT FELT AND THE

POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST MATERIALS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

OUR Store will be OPEN for Business as usual on SATURDAY morning, DECEMBER 27TH.
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919. [1721]



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

NOTICE

THE IMPORTS & EXPORTS DEPARTMENT will NOT be OPEN on SUNDAY MORNING for the issue of Import & Export permits after DECEMBER 22ND, 1919.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1919. [1722]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

A MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION will be held on the Relief Course at Fanning on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26TH, (Boxing Day) under handicap.
Entrance Fee \$2 each couple.
Prizes will be provided out of the Entrance fees.
[1723]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1920, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account for the year ending 31st December, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, JANUARY 15TH to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON ROOPER,
Secretary to
The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919. [1724]

HOLIDAY NOTICE

FOR the XMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. has added a number of New Cars to their Service.

The Public is advised that this Company has the Best Cars for hire and engages only the best qualified and the most careful DRIVERS. Terms quoted on enquiry. Orders will be booked in advance.
Tel. 482.
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
24, Des Vaux Road.
1700

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

FOOTBALL FOR FRANCE.

Grand Charity Matches in aid of Hongkong Fund for Devastated France.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.
At HAPPY VALLEY.

At 1 P.M.—CIVILIANS & SERVICES.
At 4 P.M.—SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

Admission by Ticket—\$1.00 each.
J. RALSTON,
Hon. Secretary,
H.K.F.A.
1711

WANTED

A LADY seeks situation as an Assistant in Office or Store. Salary no object. Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1714

WANTED

WANTED—Machinery firm of picks goods, merchants and exporters with established connection, requires GENTLEMAN to represent them for Hongkong and South China. Must have some experience of these goods business. Principal of Machinery firm at present in Hongkong early application invited.
Apply to—
Box No. 1894.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1894

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON STREET ROAD.
[171]

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

THE Council hereby invite Tenders for the supply of TURBO-ALTERNATORS, specifications for which, and all particulars in connection, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
The Council reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender, and does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to pay any expenses which the Tenderers may incur in Tendering.
By Order
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Tianan, December 18th, 1919. [1719]

INTIMATIONS

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "HYDRANGEA"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.
Full particulars of the Ship and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to the British Naval Agent at Shanghai or to the British Naval General Staff Officer at Singapore. Permits to view the Ship and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned.
A deposit is required before forms of tender can be issued.
The vessel will be on view from the first to the 31st January, 1920, inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, February 16th, 1920.
Length between Perpendiculars—255ft 3in.
Breadth, extreme—25ft 7in.
Depth in hold (Flat Keel to Upper Deck)—18ft 6in.
Nominal Displacement—1,393 tons.
Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion, three cylinder, vertical inverted, surface condensing, single screw, of I.H.P. 3,398.
Boilers—2 No. Cylindrical, return tube, Howden forced draught.
The Ship was built at Scotstoun, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1916 by Messrs. C. CONNELL & Co., Ltd., the Machinery and Boilers by Messrs. DAVID ROWAN & Co.

H. G. LOWE,
NAVAL BROKER OFFICE,
Hongkong.
[1692]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 5 NS 5336 dated Hongkong November 8th, 1919, for five shares numbered 26064 to 26068 and 68321 to 68325 inclusive all registered in the name of HO SHUI-PI has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 25th day of DECEMBER, 1919, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5 NS 5336 will be thereafter VOID.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 26th, 1919. [1706]

A. G. DA ROCHA. IS THE AUCTIONEER.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, December 29th, 1919, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Room, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:
Wardrobe, Desk, Chair, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Bookcase, Armchair, Clock, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornament, Yacht Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Mats and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 31st, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

WAI KEE FLAG AND SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1822.

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

A BALL will be held on the Evening of the 1st of JANUARY, 1920, commencing at 8 P.M.
Tickets including buffet supper can be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Main Office at \$4 per head.
Dresses will not be served in the REPULSE BAY HOTEL on the Opening Night.
J. R. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1703]

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.
ON and from the 1st JANUARY, 1920, the Price of GAS will be Reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.40 per 1,000 cubic feet.
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary,
HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1919. [1685]

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I SAMUEL JOHN CLAYE at present residing at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give Notice that I have expressly withdrawn all and every authority which my wife Gladys Arelene CLAYE may have at any time, either expressly or by implication or otherwise, acquired to contract for me or in my name or as my agent or in any way to pledge my credit—I having expressly forbidden her so to do and the being sufficiently supplied with all necessary and that I will not be responsible for her debts whatsoever or howsoever incurred.
Dated this 17th day of December, 1919.
S. J. CLAYE.
[1688]

NOTICE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the public, it is requested to kindly obtain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until the completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the Local Newspapers.
The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1919.
For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,
Proprietors of the REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
J. R. TAGGART,
Manager.
1892

MOORGATE TRADING COMPANY, LTD. MOORGATE HALL, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegraphic Address: "COLLINS", LONDON.
Codes—A.B.C. 8th, ENGLISH, BENTLEY.
EXPORTERS of MANUFACTURED GOODS of EVERY description.

SHIPPING, Forwarding and Insurance Business effected at lowest rates. Consignments sold on Commission. Correspondence invited.
[1690]

TO LET.
NO. 5, MOSQUE TERRACE, Ground Floor, Two Large Rooms and 2 Small Rooms. Full view of harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply—
Post Office Box 270.
[1700]

TO LET.
SUITABLE FOR COAL STORAGE.
A VACANT PLOT of Land at YAMAT.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1417]

TO LET.
A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1739]

FOR SALE.
A well-built SIX-ROOMED EUROPEAN HOUSE on Conduit Road, good position with garden, 2400 sq. ft. 10,500 feet.
Further particulars on application to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1895]

FOR SALE.
"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 12, Tax Farm, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1855]

FOR SALE.
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INTIMATION



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Case No. 1—\$22.

1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret.
1 Bot. Douro Port.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Old Tawny Port.
1 Bot. Madeira.
1 Bot. Brandy Superior Pale.
1 Bot. "K" Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.

Case No. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. Old Tawny Port.
1 Bot. Madeira.
1 Bot. Brandy Superior Pale.
1 Bot. "K" Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewars White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Orange Brandy, M.B.R.

Case No. 3—\$32.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bot. Very Pale Dry Sherry.
1 Bot. D. Port.
1 Bot. Estrella Port.
1 Bot. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. "K" Brown Brandy.
1 Bot. "K" Whisky.
1 Bot. Dewars White Label Whisky.
1 Bot. Spey Royal Whisky.
1 Bot. Apricot Brandy, M.B.R.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

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DEATH.
SAW—At Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, on December 18th, FRANCES B. SAW, beloved daughter of John J. Saw, Westfield, N.J., U.S.A., aged 25 years.

Funeral Services: 10A, Des Vaux Road, O. London Office: 131, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25TH, 1919.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

Now that judgment has been delivered we feel constrained to comment upon the proceedings for contempt of Court taken against the Editor of the China Mail. These proceedings were instituted because, in the course of an article based on a case in which a Chinese was charged with uttering false bank notes, our contemporary stated that, on the facts as disclosed in its own report of the Magistrate's hearing, it would not have committed the defendant for trial. At the same time it set forth the reasons for the view which it expressed—a view, as it is noted, which was afterwards endorsed by the Attorney-General in the exercise of his functions as the Grand Jury. As Mr. ALABASTER pointed out to the Court, all that the article complained of intimated was that the evidence disclosed by the newspaper version of the proceedings at the Police Court was insufficient, and, therefore, if no further evidence had been adduced, or was likely to be adduced, it did not seem reasonable to commit. How this very guarded expression of opinion could be said to prejudice the fair trial of the accused we confess ourselves unable to understand. The points raised were obviously those which would be placed before the jury at the Criminal Sessions by counsel for the defence. That was virtually admitted by the Court. The prospective jury, therefore, were not being placed in possession of any information which ought to have been withheld from them. As a rule, when the

conduct of newspapers are charged with this class of contempt of Court it is because they have raised up discreditable and damaging incidents in the past career of the accused or published other matter which might not even be admissible as evidence at the trial. We have never heard until now of proceedings being taken in consequence of a hypothetical argument that a Magistrate may have erred in the exercise of his discretion in sending an accused person for trial. A reference was made, it is true, to the proceedings taken for contempt of Court in connection with the Tichborne case, but the circumstances there were very different. A campaign was started by influential men for the purpose of raising funds for the defence of the accused, and in this endeavour to enlist public sympathy, they used very strong language to show that he was the victim of injustice. It may be said, of course, that this merely raises the question of degree, but, as all the judicial authorities showed which Mr. ALABASTER cited, that is a very important question, for it has been laid down that the jurisdiction of the Court should only be invoked where the offence is calculated substantially to interfere with the administration of justice. Now the main object of the article which appeared in the China Mail was, as the Editor stated in his affidavit, to warn the public of the possibility of any person being arrested and even committed for trial if he should, however innocently, tender bad money, and, in order to show that good grounds existed for this warning, it seemed absolutely necessary to discuss the report of the case in question. While any attempt to prejudice a pending case, or to prejudice the fair trial of an accused person, either one way or the other, is to be strongly deprecated it appears to us to be the province of a newspaper to warn the public at the earliest opportunity of risks of which they may not be aware. While we gladly acknowledge the scrupulous sense of fairness which led the Attorney-General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the note case almost immediately after the law had been put in motion against our contemporary, we cannot help expressing surprise that the proceedings were not withdrawn when there was no longer any possibility of a fair trial being prejudiced, if such a possibility ever existed. At the worst, a purely technical offence was innocently committed.

We wish our readers the compliments of the Season.
The next issue of the Daily Press will be on Saturday.
Ticket No. 37 won the Yacht Flora, which was raffled on Christmas Eve.
The thirty-second ordinary meeting of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., will be held on January 14th.
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club is holding a mixed foursome competition on Boxing Day on the Relief Course at Fanning.
The late Jasper Clark, of Hongkong, late Second Lieutenant of the 6th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action in France, has left 22,831.
The Chinese who was charged, on remand, at the Magistracy, with entering the house of Mr. Smith, at Wanchai, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.
Mr. Edgar Warwick's Vanity Fair Revue Company is paying a farewell visit to the Colony on January 3rd. After a week's stay, the Company will return to Australia.
To-day being Christmas Day the Bishop of the Diocese will preach at 11 a.m. and subsequently, celebrate the Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral. The annual collections will be made for the Diocesan School and orphanage.
Dr. Logan, of the American Presbyterian Mission, accompanied by General Feng Yu-hsiang, was at Changteh on December 15th, visiting a soldier who had become demented when the latter, who was armed, fired and hit General Feng in the shoulder. The wound caused was not a serious one, but unfortunately, the bullet then passed through Dr. Logan's face and neck. Dr. Logan died about an hour later.

We undertake this P.C. Lavender, who was sentenced to a month's hard labour on Tuesday for refusing to do duty, has been released and is to be sent to Canada to-day by the Empress of Russia.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. F. P. Allen, \$30; Chinese Congregational Church, \$20; Mr. Lo Chung Kwai, \$20; Mr. J. R. Wood, \$10.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADMIRAL GLEAVES' VISIT TO PEKING.

PEKING, December 23rd.
Admiral Gleaves, accompanied by his Staff, arrived at Peking yesterday. He was met at the station by a detachment of the American Legation Guard, the *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. C. D. Tenney, a Chinese guard of honour, and Admiral Sah. He proceeded to the Wagon Lits Hotel, where he is staying, afterwards attending a dance at the Peking Club arranged by Major and Mrs. Hobson. To-day Admiral Gleaves made official calls, dining this evening with Admiral Sah, Minister of the Navy.
The Admiral's stay has been extended from six days to twelve at the request of the Chinese authorities.

UNIFORM DOLLAR CURRENCY IN CHINA.

PEKING, December 24th.
The discontinuance of the use of the sycee, the establishment of a uniform dollar currency with subsidiary silver and copper coins, the opening of a mint at Shanghai for the free coinage of dollars, and the placing of the other mints under efficient control in order to secure uniformity of standard are recommended in the Note presented by the British Minister to the Chinese Government.

It is understood that the Chinese Government is sympathetic to the proposal and considers the moment favourable for the replacing of the sycee by a uniform dollar, and that a scheme will be announced early in the new year whereunder a central Government mint, with necessary foreign assistance, will be established at Shanghai for the free coinage of silver.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL HONOURED.

Admiral Gleaves has received the Wenhu Decoration.

FENG KUO-CHANG SERIOUSLY ILL.

Ex-President Feng Kuo-chang is seriously ill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEN WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM THE FRONT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I have read with interest the correspondence in your valuable paper on the subject of fleeing the men who have returned from the front. I think I am voicing the opinion of the majority in saying that the returned soldiers have no wish to attend public social functions in their honour.
We would feel amply rewarded if our firms would take into consideration the loss of so many valuable years and pay us on a scale which would enable us to marry at a reasonably early age.
We fully realize that, commercially, this is not a sound proposition, but the additional expenditure entailed would be but a drop from the ocean of profits of a large firm. It would prove that Hongkong, unlike many parts of the Empire, is genuinely anxious that her civilian soldiers should not be the only ones to suffer financially from the war—Enclosing my card, I am, sir, yours faithfully,
PEACE ON EARTH, GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN.
Hongkong, December 24th, 1919.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PRINCE'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINIONS.

London, December 18th.

At the conclusion of the reception at the Guildhall, the Prince of Wales, proceeding to the Mansion House for luncheon with the Lord Mayor, was the recipient of a further ovation from the citizens in the streets.

The health of the Prince of Wales was proposed by Mr. Lloyd George, who emphasised that the Throne united the varying laws, languages, institutions and peoples of the Empire. The Empire had a multitude of races owing common loyalty to the Throne which was displayed conspicuously in the time of peril.

He affirmed that the Prince's visit to Canada and the other Dominions would act like a tonic in its powerful and invigorating effect.

The Prince of Wales, responding, delivered a remarkable utterance which was frequently punctuated with cheers.

The Prince of Wales, describing his tour, said that nothing had appealed to him more than the large number of ex-service men who greeted him everywhere, often coming long distances. Many of them were badly wounded.

He could not speak too strongly of the great debt which the Empire owed to the soldiers and sailors who fought in the war.

He wanted all ex-service men in every part of the Empire to remember him as an old comrade in arms and look upon him in the future as a comrade in spirit. (Cheers.)

He had returned with a much clearer idea of what was meant by the British Empire, of what was more appropriately called the British Commonwealth. The British race had long left the Grecian and Roman idea of empire behind.

The Empire was now something far grander than was implied in the partnership of free nations, (Cheers) living under the same system of laws, pursuing the same democratic aims, actuated by the same humane ideals, and it is the younger nations—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India—who are now universally recognised as nations by the fact that they were signatories to the Peace Treaties which they fought so magnificently to secure. (Cheers.)

The Prince paid a tribute to the part India had played in the war; he said he looked forward to visiting that wonderful country.

The position of the self-governing Dominions was different. They were inhabited by highly advanced democracies who had made new civilisations out of wildernesses.

"Think what they achieved in four generations. Think of their noble sacrifices in the war. There is no limiting bounds to which their progress and development may some day attain. (Cheers.)"

"It is no exaggeration to say that the united action of the British Empire in the war was one of the features least expected by the enemy, and was very effective in securing a victorious peace. (Cheers.)"

"The people of the Old Country must realise that the patriotism of the Dominions is national patriotism, not mere loyalty to the world-wide British system of life and government, and, above all, loyalty to the British Empire, of which Britain like the Dominions is only one part."

He felt the inspiration of this great idea throughout the tour, but he also learned that the loyalty of the Dominions was in a very special sense loyalty to the Crown, and the Crown represented the unity of the Empire.

The King was constitutionally the sovereign of the Empire and occupied exactly the same place in Canada and the rest of the British Empire as he did in Britain.

His House, although originally founded in Britain, belonged equally to all the other nations of the Commonwealth. He said he looked forward keenly to visiting, in the near future, the other Dominions, where he knew he would feel equally at home.

After expressing his warm appreciation of the welcome accorded to him in the United States, the Prince of Wales concluded by saying that the war had put an end to the idea that Britain was played out. The Dominions would be the first to recognise that Britain took the first strain of the war, bore the heaviest burdens and made the greatest sacrifices.

The world still looked anxiously to Britain for an example of confidence and steadiness. Britain's duty now was to show the world that she could work at adjusting the social, economic and industrial problems with general fairness and sympathy, and strive wholeheartedly towards the goal of happier conditions of life, ensuring that every man and woman in the country enjoy the just proceeds of their labours and every child born into the country have a fair sporting chance.

The problems could only be solved by common sense and goodwill. (Cheers.)

THE PRINCE'S PERSONALITY.
The Prince's personality created quite a thrill of enthusiasm among the large and distinguished audience. Apart from slight nervousness, which was only to be expected in a young man, his demeanour and manner impressed greatly both the Ministers and diplomatists present, who, in private conversation afterwards, expressed their intense satisfaction of such admirable representation of the Royal House.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. DESCHANEL ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Paris, December 19th.

A Havas message says:—
The new Chamber of Deputies, having completed the work of validating the elections, elected M. Deschanel as the President of the Chamber without opposition. A lively contest took place for the Vice-Presidency, M. Raoul Perrey, M. Arago, Le Febvre, M. Du Prey and M. Andre Le Febvre being elected.

The Minister of Finance submitted the financial programme comprising the first vote of an additional credit for the fiscal year 1919 of 1,072,000,000 francs, and a second provisional credit applicable to the first three months of 1920.

The chief increases in national expenditures are for pensions, railway repairs and renewals, increase of salaries and reconstruction in the liberated regions.

AVIATION EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

THE LATEST IN AIRSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Paris, December 19th.

A Havas message says:—
The greatest aircraft exhibition ever held was opened, today, at the Grand Palais in Paris by M. Poincare. The total number of exhibits is about 400. Over 90 per cent. of the machines shown are French.

Bleriot shows a mammoth machine capable of carrying 28 passengers, and a Caudron biplane which fully loaded with oil petrol has room for 18 passengers.

Apart from a few models the show is entirely of heavier than air machine.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISTURBED IRELAND.

SINN FEIN RAID ON CORK STATION.

London, December 18th.

A raid on Cork Station was carried out at midnight, by 200 armed and disciplined Sinn Feiners within 200 yards of Police Headquarters. On a whistle signal, the raiders took up their allotted positions, locked up the signalmen, shutters, drivers and clerks, and occupied the station for an hour, searching for a consignment of arms which had been expected for the military. No arrests have been made.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMIER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NO SECRET DIPLOMACY SINCE THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, December 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech during the debate on foreign affairs, denied the suggestions of secret diplomacy during or since the Peace Conference.

He emphasised the wisdom of reticence regarding the delicate situation in the Adriatic, where the Italian Government was faced with the greatest difficulties.

As regards the Anglo-Franco-American Agreement, we were undoubtedly free to reconsider our decision if the United States did not ratify it.

We, however, did not contemplate that the United States would dishonour their great representatives' signatures. If the Government was faced with the United States' unwillingness to sign, the House would be enabled to challenge the situation.

Russia was a frightful morass. Neither Britain, France, or Italy was undertaking further responsibility beyond Britain's promise of £17,000,000 worth of material to the anti-Bolsheviks.

The American and Japanese Governments were discussing regarding action in Siberia, if the Bolsheviks progressed much further eastward.

It was impossible to make peace with Russia because she had no Government able to speak for the whole people. The fortunes of the warring sections fluctuated and great tracts were unrepresented by any belligerents.

If the Bolsheviks claimed to speak for Russia, let them summon freely an elected National Assembly. Last week's deliberations in Downing Street resulted in the conclusion that it was only possible to watch the situation vigilantly, and make peace immediately Russia emerged from the darkness, and some form of steady Government was established.

The Premier referred to the not inconsiderable assistance already given to Austria, but this was admittedly inadequate. England could not undertake the whole task. We had been asked to help in all directions, because of our reputation to readily respond to appeals, but we could not carry burdens beyond our strength. (Cheers.)

He dwelt on the strain on British resources through open-handed assistance, and declared that the only remedy was that America should fairly participate along with Britain and France.

Britain must rehabilitate herself. The whole future civilisation of the world depended on that. (Cheers.) We had waited to the very limit for America to show a disposition to participate in the guardianship of the Christian communities before concluding the Peace Treaty with Turkey, but now considered ourselves entitled, and proposed to make such peace at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.)

Preliminary discussions had begun very promisingly and would be resumed in a few days either in London or in Paris.

The Government had done its utmost to further the League of Nations, and was convinced that this country at any rate must continue with the League. (Cheers.)

If the discoveries made almost at the end of the war were employed, unparalleled horrors such only as are described in works of fiction like those of Mr. H. G. Wells, would result. It was vital to the world to have civilized means to prevent war with such additional terrors.

The Premier concluded with an optimistic note on the signs of steady recuperation of British trade and finance, as evidenced by the November returns.

EARLIER CABLES.

A NEW STEEL DISCOVERED.

EXTRAORDINARY CUTTING POWERS.

London, December 18th.

The Daily Mail states that Dr. Arnold, Professor of Metallurgy at Sheffield University, has discovered a new steel, unrivalled in hardness, with cutting powers far beyond all existing qualities of high speed steel.

BAD MAN MADE GOOD?

SURGICAL OPERATION TO REFORM A THIEF.

A curious criminal case was concluded in Copenhagen, on October 28th, in a manner which afforded but little satisfaction to a great number of people.

A man named Andersen, aged forty-three, was sentenced, some time ago, to five years' imprisonment on a remarkable charge of 188 robberies, to all of which he pleaded guilty. It subsequently transpired that in at least thirty of these crimes Andersen could have taken no part, as at the time they were committed he was an inmate either of the infirmary or the workhouse.

About the same time, a distinguished medical man who had studied Andersen's case, expressed the opinion that he was more or less insane. Investigation of Andersen's past history revealed the fact that an accident during his boyhood had resulted in an injury to his skull, since when he had been epileptic. The prison medical officer, Dr. Soelling, thereon determined to perform a trepanning operation in the hope of curing both the epilepsy and the man's moral obliquity.

The operation was successfully carried out, and Dr. Soelling expressed his firm conviction that if Andersen were released from gaol he would prove to be a new man, quite normal and capable of earning an honest living. A great many people interested themselves keenly in the case, arguing that if Andersen were made to serve the remainder of his sentence in prison he would become depraved and lose his chance of starting life again as an honest man.

The case was eventually carried to the Supreme Court, which, after arguing it for two days, reduced the sentence to two years. This decision has created a sensation, and has been received with popular dissatisfaction.

TROUBLE IN ITALY.

SOCIALISTS DECLARE A STRIKE.

According to a telegram received in Tokyo, the ceremony of opening the Italian Legislature passed off comparatively quietly on December 1st, but the situation took a dangerous aspect from the evening of that day. Demonstrations were made by the Socialists in many places, and similar steps were taken by the Nationalists as a protest. Riots broke out resulting in some casualties. The control exercised by the Government was little short of the enforcement of martial law, and troops, policemen and goldarmes were posted everywhere. Owing to these elaborate precautions, the demonstrations were broken up before they led to any very serious complications. Things were much quieter on the morning of December 3rd. Shops are closed and means of communication are paralysed in consequence of the strike declared by the Socialists since December 2nd. The citizens are panic-stricken for fear of collisions between the Socialists, on the one hand, and the Nationalists and the troops on the other. It appears that the people at large are favourably disposed towards the Nationalists. No particulars regarding the prevailing situation are, however, available because of the suspension of the publication of the majority of the papers and of the rigid censorship enforced. It seems that Socialist demonstrations are being vigorously carried on in the northern industrial districts, particularly the Milan district, which constitutes the stronghold of the Socialists. Some casualties are supposed to have been caused in these demonstrations. There is reason to believe that the present strike is due to the instigation of the headquarters of the Socialists, and it is conjectured that the situation will be settled in a few days.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

SIGNS OF RAPPROCHEMENT.

Signs of a Russo-German rapprochement are multiplying here, and should not be overlooked by those who hope to perpetrate the grouping of the Powers which existed at the commencement of the war. The *Pravda*, of Berlin, the organ of all the Russian parties of the Right, says:—

"Most of the Russian refugees found safety for their lives, shelter and hospitality in Germany, whereas the countries of the *Entente* very unwillingly opened their doors to Russian subjects, and then only to individuals regarded as specially trustworthy. That, in itself, compels us Russians to feel and express our gratitude to Germany, lately our enemy on the field of battle, but who, now that the war is over, is showing us so much sincere sympathy."

The same paper invites the attention of German industrial and commercial firms to a large display advertisement announcing a special issue to be printed twice a month for circulation in Southern Russia. The objects of this paper are stated to be the revival and development of commercial relationships between Germany and those portions of Russia which have been freed from the Bolsheviks.

At the same time, the paper announces its readiness to undertake delivery in South Russia not only of letters, but also of light samples, and in case no definite consignees can be found for the latter, to hand them over to such firms and institutions as may be selected by its own representatives in Russia. Similarly, it will make itself responsible for the delivery here of answers and orders from Russia.

OIL FUEL.

HOME SUPPLIES OF MOTOR FUEL.

The problem of supplying the fuel in other words the petrol and benzol—for motor traction in this country on a large scale must now be faced, writes a correspondent in the *Times Trade Supplement*.

If the nation is to operate a motor traction service or keep such a service ready for emergencies it must provide several essentials for that service. One is a staff of drivers, another is an abundance of vehicles, and a third, but not the least, is a sufficient supply of fuel. Of the three factors mentioned we are really dependent on the foreigner for only one. We have to go abroad for nearly all our motor spirit. That is a drawback which must be remedied if the nation is to rely upon its own efforts in an emergency such as we have recently witnessed.

Now there is no reason at all why all the motor spirit likely to be wanted for use in this country should not be got from British soil. It is true, as stated last week, that the railway strike occurred when we had unusually large stocks of motor spirit in this country; but things might not always have been so favourable. Apart from the skillful and laudable efforts which are being made to obtain petrol in this country by drilling for it, there is at least one proved source from which all the motor spirit needed for our inland consumption could easily be obtained. That source is the shale deposits of England, and particularly those of Norfolk, which have now been ascertained to possess a percentage of shale that is unusually large and a percentage of petrol in the shale which is almost unexploited.

The Government has been so careful about our motor traction, and has exercised so much foresight in anticipating and dealing with the recent trouble, that it is earnestly to be hoped the problem of motor fuel from home sources is occupying their consideration. Drivers and vehicles would be useless without a safe and abundant supply of motor spirit. Such a supply lies a few score feet below the surface of Norfolk, and it can easily be obtained. (The quantity available is far more than we are likely to use for generations to come.)

SILVER CRISIS.

TRAFFIC IN SWITZERLAND.

An inquiry just made in Switzerland shows that there is too much French money, of course metal money, circulating in Switzerland. The authorities at Geneva, in particular, have taken measures to stop the influx of this currency, which has become an undesirable emigrant. (The present state of things is due according to French advice, to persistent contraband traffic. Upon this occasion the complaint is made, not against a superabundance of French silver, but an excess of nickel and bronze.) It is admitted in leading Swiss banks that considerable contraband operations have taken place, including the illicit importation of quantities of token money. This practice has been very active recently. Thus, as well as nickel, the old French copper coins of 10c. and 5c. each, so long familiar and readily accepted in the French-speaking cantons, will no longer be tolerated.

Various incidents are quoted of infractions in the law existing in France or Switzerland. Traffickers have secured important sums of French silver money in the Department of Haute Savoie by paying a handsome premium of 10 or 15 per cent. The Swiss banks at least in Geneva, have been asked to refuse to change more than a hundred francs at a time on account of the numerous abuses, and to denounce all suspicious persons. When questioned, the cashier in a great establishment in Paris said that numerous persons had come to him for some time past offering him considerable remuneration to be allowed to sell silver money to them. The cashier added that, to his knowledge, much of the silver was washed by jewellers and silversmiths.

EX-GERMAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

BRITISH AND ALLIED CONTROL.

Reuter's Agency understands that an agreement has just been concluded at The Hague by the Hon. F. C. Hull, ex-Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa, with all the principal German companies which own the diamond fields in the late Protectorate of German South-West Africa. Under this agreement the mining properties and undertakings of these companies will be registered at Cape Town under the title of "The Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, Limited," and having a share capital of £2,750,000. The major part of the capital of the new company will be held by British and Allied subjects, who will also control and manage the company.

The effect of the agreement is that all the chief German diamond interests are acquired and transferred to the South African company, which will own more than 90 per cent. of the diamond output of South-West Africa, and that, for the first time in the history of diamond mining, practically all the known diamond producing areas of the world will be held or controlled by British and Allied subjects.

NAVY PERSONNEL.

REPORTED BIG REDUCTIONS.

It is reported in Portsmouth that extensive reductions are about to take place in the personnel of the Royal Navy, as well as in that of Royal dockyards. The latter were actually commenced at Portsmouth but were suspended owing to the railway strike. They have now been resumed, and are to be continued for the remainder of the financial year, at the rate of about 800 a week. The local dockyard authorities are not aware of the full extent of the reductions, as the Admiralty has not given any indication as to that, but it is understood that the personnel is to be reduced to its pre-war strength, which was about 19,000. That will mean that between 4,000 and 5,000 men will have to go.

It is understood in well-informed naval circles at Portsmouth that the personnel of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines are to be greatly reduced when the United States ratifies the Peace Treaty. As to what extent these reductions are to be made there is no official information, but senior naval officers state that the Navy is to come down to 60,000 men and the Royal Marines to 10,000. Reductions in both are now taking place at a rapid rate. It is further said to be the intention of the Government to close all overseas naval stations, and to bring home the ships in foreign waters, leaving only a small flying squadron to show the flag. Nothing officially is known as to these reductions, and the Commander-in-Chief's staff at Portsmouth have no information on the matter. With a view to reducing expenditure, a large number of destroyers, etc., attached to Reserve fleets at Portsmouth and other naval ports were recently paid off and re-commenced as reserve and maintenance parties, the vessels being arranged in groups for the more effective supervision and care of machinery.

These reductions are creating considerable uneasiness at Portsmouth, as the addition of so many men of the labour market is likely to cause great distress. Efforts have been made to induce the Admiralty to use the dockyard for the building and repair of merchant ships, but without avail.

SPAIN'S FIRST "TUBE."

OPENING IN MADRID.

The first completed section of the Madrid underground railway was officially opened for the public on October 17th, by King Alfonso. His Majesty was accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Madrid, the Minister of Public Works, the engineers of the company, and prominent men in the political and industrial world, who had been specially invited. This section of the Madrid tube railway, the first of its kind in Spain, covers a distance of four kilometres (2½ miles), running north to south, from Cuatro Caminos to the Puerta del Sol, the central part of the metropolis. This first track has taken two and a half years to construct, and the opening took place on the exact day forecasted by the engineers at the time the concession was granted by the Government. The material and rolling stock are of the most up-to-date manufacture, and, with the exception of a few small items, everything used in the work of construction was produced in Spain.

The enterprise is financed by purely Spanish capital. The directors and engineers, although coming mainly from Bilbao, are nevertheless Spanish, while the first name on the list of shareholders is that of King Alfonso himself, after whom the concern is called. "The Metropolitan Company Alfonso XIII." The cost of the first section has been about 5,000,000 pesetas (about £220,000). There is a double electric track, capable of running a three-minute service both ways, each train conveying up to 500 persons if necessary. King Alfonso expressed his admiration at the smooth running of the train on its initial trip. Queen Victoria, who was expected to accompany the King, did not do so, owing to indisposition.

ELECTRIFIED MAIN LINE.

NORTH-EASTERN CO'S EXPERIMENT.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway have provisionally sanctioned a scheme for the electrification of their main line between York and Newcastle (a distance of eighty miles), details of which, have been worked out by Sir Vincent Raven, chief mechanical engineer. The scheme provides also for the electrification of the 300 line (thirty-one miles in length) from Northallerton to Ferryhill, and Skipton. On these portions of the railway there is a very heavy and varied traffic, ranging from East Coast and other important through trains to local goods "pickups." Hitherto the experience of the company with electric traction has been confined to working dense local passenger traffic on Tyne-side between Newcastle and Whitley Bay, and of mineral traffic between Shildon and Newbottle (Middlesex). The former was opened in March, 1904, and the latter in 1906. In both cases the North-Eastern Company claims to be pioneers in these forms of electric traction, and the results obtained have proved very satisfactory. No other company in Great Britain has, however, experimented with electric haulage of freight trains. On Tyne-side, the third rail system is in use, but between Shildon and Newbottle overhead electrical equipment has been adopted, and mineral trains are hauled by powerful electric locomotives. The new proposal is a combination of the third rail and overhead system, and the general idea is that the former should be used on running lines, and the latter adopted in goods yards and at large stations. All trains will be hauled by locomotives.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"HALVARD"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns, Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by December 30th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [1713]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DADENIA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged on to the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Dec. 23rd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 31st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Jan. 14th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [1718]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamer

"REVECOUER"

having arrived from Seattle via p.m., on Dec. 20th, 1918, Consignees are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns, Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Import & Export, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Jan. 14th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.) Agents.

1st Floor, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns, and/or extra hazardous Godowns, Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Dec. 24th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, December 23rd, 1918. [1718]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Bavarian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about JANUARY
13th, 1920, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and then transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
F. & S. S. Co.

Post Box 113,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 12th.
Takano Maru, Japanese str., 358 tons, Capt. Kanazawa, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.E.

December 13th.

Baden, British str., 4,600 tons, Capt. Adcock, from London, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Horneo Maru, Japanese str., 3,400 tons, Capt. Hidaka, from Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.

Haimun, British str., 841 tons, Capt. Page, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Po Shun S.S. Co.
Haidia, Norwegian str., 1,085 tons, Capt. Bull, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.

M. S. Deller, British str., 2,900 tons, Capt. Kerr, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar Co.
Produce, Norwegian str., 745 tons, Capt. Winnes, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—Thoresen & Co.

Sunproville, Russian str., 1,493 tons, Capt. Steinberg, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Russian Volunteer Fleet.

Taitoku Maru, British str., 1,867 tons, Capt. Ainslie, from Haiphong and Sebastia, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

December 14th.

Arratoon, British str., 2,831 tons, Capt. G. W. Rowe, from Japan, with a general cargo.—P. & O.

Bravecour, American str., 4,866 tons, Capt. Dyke, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
Glenfalloch, British str., 1,474 tons, Capt. Holmes, from Singapore, with a general cargo.

Hok Canton, British str., 558 tons, Capt. Levington, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Yat Hing.

Kanji Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Kwang Tai, Chinese str., 1,338 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—C. M. & Co.

Kwatin, British str., 1,072 tons, Capt. McDowell, from Wuhu, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.

Pakhoi, British str., 1,287 tons, Captain Martin, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,816 tons, Capt. Barkus, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tokyo Maru, Japanese str., 1,488 tons, Capt. Nakatsu, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Simons, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

December 13th.

Bourbon, for Hongkong.
Glenapp, for London.
Hai Ching, for Foochow.
Hugoton, for Swatow.
Ichang, for Canton.
Idomeneus, for London.
Kanji Maru, for Takao.
Kwang Sang, for Canton.
Myogian Maru, for Hongkong.
Produce, for Canton.
Shen Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Shui Shing, for Shanghai.
Tango Maru, for Melbourne.
Yuel Shang, for Hoikow.

December 14th.

Alcorne, for Pakhoi.
Bravecour, for Seattle.
Caddoock, for Calcutta.
Daitoku Maru No. 3, for Keelung.
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver.
Fukuri Maru, for Tamsui.
Glenfalloch, for Amoy.
Haidia, for Shanghai.
Halvard, for Haiphong.
Innaminka, for Kobe.
Kit On, for Swatow.
King Hong, for Shanmei.
Kwatin, for Kahan.
Kwatin, for Canton.
Nile, for San Francisco.
Shun Cheong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.
Takano Maru, for Oama.
Tijmawock, for Muku.
Tjilboet, for Saigon.
Telemachus, for Saigon.
West Oaddoo, for Manila.
Yu Shun, for Shanghai.
Yung Chow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. Idomeneus, on December 14th:
Capt. Battle, Capt. Chessman, Mr. F. H. Foster, Mr. L. Cortals, Mr. W. W. Leigh, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Hurley, Capt. F. W. Jackson, Mr. Cherry, Mr. E. J. O'Donnell, Mr. Kinall, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Clarke, Mr. R. M. Hughes, Mr. H. Wolke, Mr. Taplin, Capt. T. H. Edwards, Acting Paymaster Rogers, Mr. W. J. Gane, Mr. A. A. Bratt, Mr. P. Hauf, Dr. Sherman, Mr. Van Der Eek, Mr. Curkham, Mr. Smith, Rev. G. G. Newman, Paymaster, Lieut. A. Chapman, Rev. B. A. Bunde and Lieut. E. A. Roberts.

Per s.s. Tango Maru, on December 13th:
Mr. R. G. Swift, Capt. E. W. Latchford, Mr. G. H. Fraser, Mr. A. P. Ames, Mr. D. Poli, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Don, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gray, Mr. S. R. Balmer, Mr. E. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Richard, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Keuffeldt, Mr. E. Lock, Mr. Richards, Mr. S. J. Decker, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. A. Hatten-scheller, Mr. J. C. Nathan, Miss Barker, Miss Day, Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Clayton, Mr. B. W. Crawford, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. B. Ornstein, Mr. H. R. Anders, Mr. S. Sabary, Mr. J. P. Steel, Mrs. N. Wick, Miss S. E. MacNornan, Miss Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Deane, Mr. D. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lee, Miss Bloomfield, Miss D. Bickie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Norbury, Mr. and Mrs. E.

V. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allan, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. A. King, Mr. J. H. Buckley, Mr. J. W. Long, Mr. W. T. Christmas, Mr. L. A. Wheeler, Mr. E. L. Crockett, Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Y. Paulsen, Mr. Wm. V. C. Kaufeldt, Mr. F. McBean, Mr. H. P. Huot and Mr. W. C. McCracken.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kawachi Maru (Calcutta line) left Moji for this port on December 23rd, and is expected here on December 29th.

WEATHER REPORT

December 14th, at 12:30.—No return from Vladivostok, or Japanese station.

Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. China, and slightly at other reporting stations, except at Guam where it has increased slightly.

The anti-cyclone is probably central over the Sea of Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total time January 1st, 73.16 inches, against an average of 82.86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	No-thelty or variable winds moderate; fine
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamocka	No. 1
South Coast of China between N.E. wind, Hongkong and Hainan	moderate

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Christmas Day, 24th December, 1919. Holy Communion (8.45 a.m.) and (7.45 a.m.) Processional Hymns, 23, 252, 512 and 561; Matins (11 a.m.) Processional Hymn, 23; Responsory: Venite, Creator (to be sung antiphonally); Psalms, 108, and 137; Te Deum, Catechism in P (15th evening); Jubilate, 108, (15th morning); Hymns, 59, 61, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Christmas Day, 24th December, 1919. Holy Communion (8.45 a.m.) and (7.45 a.m.) Processional Hymns, 23, 252, 512 and 561; Matins (11 a.m.) Processional Hymn, 23; Responsory: Venite, Creator (to be sung antiphonally); Psalms, 108, and 137; Te Deum, Catechism in P (15th evening); Jubilate, 108, (15th morning); Hymns, 59, 61, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 80

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal
S.S. "SUVERIC" sailing about end of January.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOYA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(GUTHRIE & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON	...	"KALOMO"	...	27th December
LONDON	...	"ST. FRANCIS"	...	20th January
LONDON	...	"MATOPPO"	...	18th February

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Dec. Noon
HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 26th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Dec. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI and SOERABAYA	"TAIKOO WAI YI"	On 28th Dec. 8 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KUIKHOV"	On 28th Dec. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"TAIKING"	On 30th Dec. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LOHANG"	On 1st Jan. Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Yangtze and Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN**

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

QUINCELAN	...	Capt. J. Medina	...	FRIDAY	28th Dec. at Noon
BAICHING	...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	...	DAY	2nd Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)**

Sailings from Hongkong:

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	...	via Suez	...	5th Jan.
"OANPA"	...	via Suez	...	18th Jan.
"ATREBUS"	...	via Suez	...	28th Jan.
"ARIOSTO"	...	via Suez	...	10th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.** HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON **REES & CO.** CANTON.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, East and South Africa,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHEGAR"	9,000	2nd Jan.	MASSILLON & LONDON d. rec.
"DUNERA"	8,600	13th Jan.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	17th Dec. Noon	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	25th Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	11th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	29th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	8,600	30th Dec.	Shanghai
"SANGHAI"	8,000	31st Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOMALI"	8,700	2nd Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	4th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Surveyors and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Dorval, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Tickets, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
21, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers:
For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER:
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)
"IDA" ... About Dec. 28th
"EDMORE" ... About Jan. 2nd
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Jan. 5th
"ICONIUM" ... About Jan. 20th
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... About Feb. 1st
"WHEATLAND" ... About Feb. 15th
For PORTLAND direct:
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)
"WAWALONA" ... About Jan. 2nd
"COAXET" ... About Jan. 22nd
Through Bills of Lading issued to various Canadian ports.
For Freight and Particulars apply to—
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Agents: Fifth Floor, Hong Kong Masons.

FOR NEW YORK.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE****S.S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"**

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL about
JANUARY 8th 1920.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHYWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 24th (from Kobe)
* PERUSA MARU	9,000	Feb. 3rd
KORUMARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th

* Omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALBA, ARICA

AND IQUITIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1920
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 13th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May, 11th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POETHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Jan. 1920
	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 29th Jan.
	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 20,000	On or about 31st Feb.

MASSILLON via SAIGON, SI-GA-PORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUED, PORT SAID ...
"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 28th Dec.
SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" (Chartered) On or about 7th Jan. 1920.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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Queen's Building.

**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"BORNEO MARU" ... Beginning of January.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"HISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st December.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
"TAMON MARU" ... Middle of January.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"CHAGAKO MARU" (Manila) ... Friday, 2nd January.
"ARABIA MARU" (Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 31st December.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 28th December

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Friday, 2nd January

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

MAILS, FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... 18th Jan. 1920
"CHINA" ... Jan. 31st, 1920
"NILE" ... Dec. 25th Noon

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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